From the author of Nephilim Trilogy
and On the Trail of the Nephilim 1 & 2

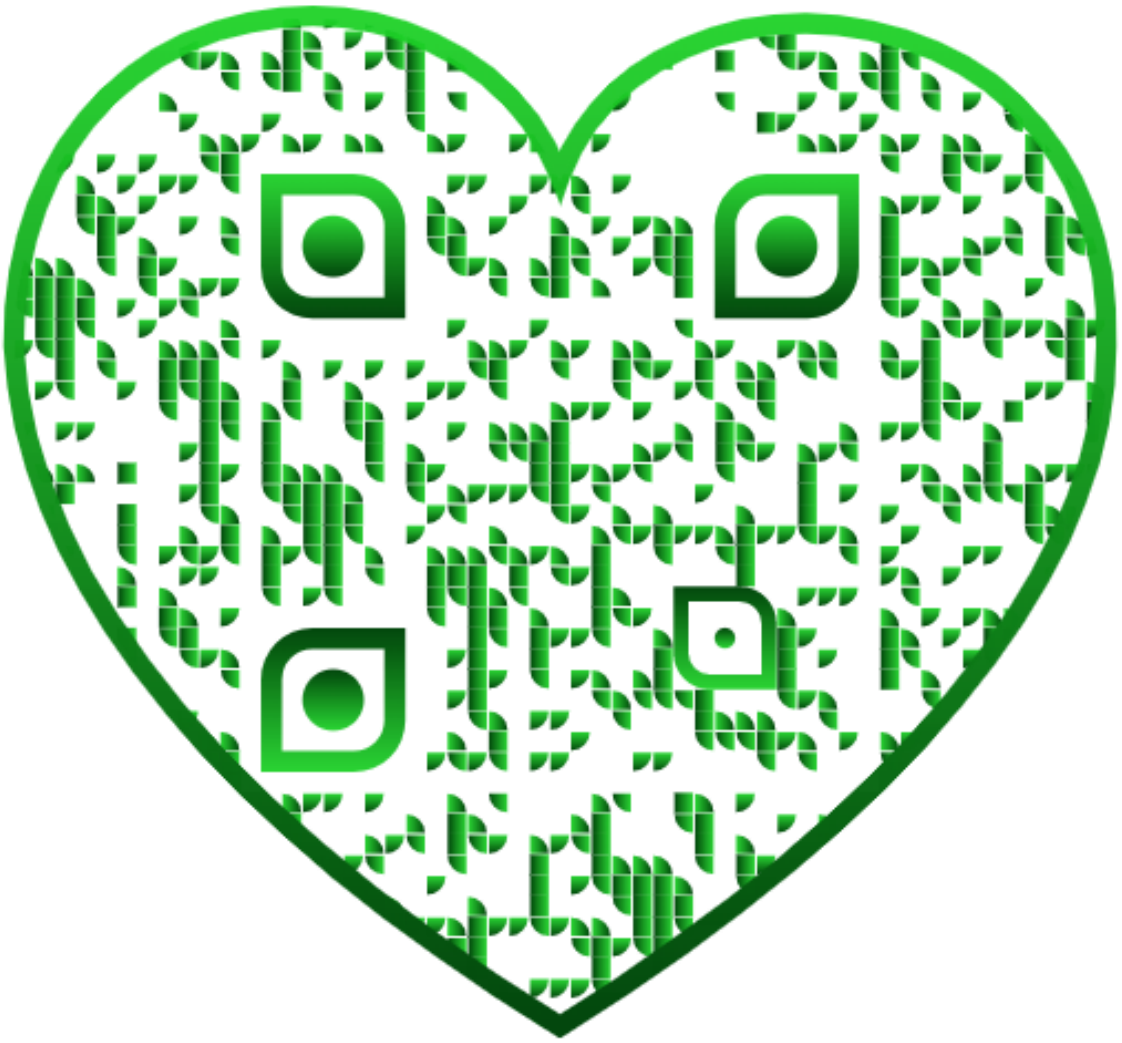
L.A. Marzulli

Some assume these creatures are myth
Others think these creatures, if they exist, died out long ago

They are both wrong

NEPHILIM HYBRIDS

Hybrids, Chimeras, & Strange Demonic Creatures



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Nephilim Hybrids

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Dedication

to

Richard Shaw

My friend, business partner—on nothing more than his word and a handshake—co-adventurer in our on-going research, late night confidant, road-trip wizard, and all around one of the best men on the planet at the time of this

writing.

This one is for you as your fingerprints are all over it!

Special Thanks

Peggy Marzulli - My loving wifey who puts up with me on a daily basis and keeps the plethora of balls juggled in the air.

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Chapter 1: Mexico - The Winged Nightmare

Several years ago Richard Shaw and I flew to Mexico to interview Jaime Maussan, who is one of the leading UFO experts in the world. Jaime has one of the longest-running television programs dealing with UFOs, and it continues uninterrupted to the present day.

We flew out of LAX, specifically the Tom Bradley (former mayor of Los Angeles) International Terminal, which is a very modern and upscale section of the antiquated LAX with towering ceilings and huge monitors displaying giant images. The terminal is a menagerie of upscale boutiques and eateries. After going through yet another examination by TSA, we found our gate and then boarded the plane.

I had been to border towns in Mexico, Juarez, and Tijuana, but never to Mexico City, the capital of the country. The flight, like most, was non-eventful, and after going through customs, we met our driver who took us to our hotel. We had requested the best hotel we could find because of hearing of the kidnappings of "gringos" as well as the ongoing drug-related deaths that number in the tens of thousands. I could go down a rabbit trail here, but I'll restrain myself and limit myself to stating that Mexico is a war zone. Here's why!

Author's Side Bar

I was asked to speak on a "Christian" cruise ship a few years back, and we were hitting several ports of call along the way. I got seasick as soon as we left the calm waters off Catalina Island, and every time we landed and I went to shore I kissed the ground. To cut to the chase, when we landed at La Paz, I was taken aback by the greeting that awaited us. The cruise ship had smaller, light, ocean-going craft that

act as transports to take people from the main ship to the dock. I was aboard one of the smaller craft, and when we docked I got out of the boat, thankful to be back on land. I looked to my right, and there were two armed guards with automatic weapons held at the ready. I looked out to the bay and there was a Coast Guard vessel with a very large machine gun, uncovered and manned by a sailor who was patrolling the waters. To sum it up, the military presence in these ports of call was very demonstrative and signaling, loud and clear, that Mexico is a war zone. There is a very disturbing documentary called Cartel Land. I would recommend extreme caution when watching this movie because it's an insider's view of the insanity that is happening on our southern border. While those in the liberal left in this country insist that there's no need to build a wall, this documentary gets inside of the drug cartels that essentially run the country. The government is corrupt, and the people for the most part are uneducated. Entire cities and towns are in the control of the cartels who act with impunity because they know the Mexican government does not have the will or the manpower to go up against them. This is why the Mexican people have taken matters into their own hands. They have formed militias to eradicate the drug cartels and take back their towns and cities.

* * *

So our driver, provided by Jamie Maussan, drove us to a very up-scale hotel in the heart of Mexico City. We arrived and settled in our rooms and had a nice quiet evening meal and then retired for the night. The next day we were met with a new level of security as there was now a metal detector at the hotel's entrance as well as Mexican military with armed guards and automatic weapons. We wondered what was going on and later we found out that the president of Mexico was having dinner there.

Our driver took us to Jaime's offices, which were in a nondescript,

four-story building on a side street in the heart of Mexico City. We made our way into the foyer and awaited Jaime. He appeared a few minutes later on the second story balcony directly above us and yelled: "Shaw! Marzulli! Come up!"

Richard and I immediately made our way up the spiral staircase to the second floor where we were greeted by Jaime, who began by apologizing that he was in the middle of a TV shoot for his weekly show. He hurriedly ushered us into his office and told us to make ourselves at home. At this point the story, which admittedly seems mundane, takes a left turn into a very bizarre world with uncharted waters. Jaime opened the cabinet directly above his desk as he continued to talk to us about his demanding schedule and placed on his desk a glass jar about a foot high that was filled with some clear liquid. Richard and I moved closer, and then we looked at each other with facial expressions that screamed: Are you seeing what I'm seeing? There in front of us on the table was this goblin-like thing suspended in clear liquid. (We later found out it was formaldehyde.) We moved closer, and the first question that came out of my mouth was: Is this real?

Now while Rick and I were mesmerized by the artifact on Jaime's desk, he's still digging through the cabinets above his desk. He then proceeded to put another box—this time a cigar box—on the table and opened it. There, lying in a white bed of cotton that had been soaked in formaldehyde, was another goblin/fairy/ demon/nightmarish thing that made both Rick and I gasp.

So now there were two of these black, goblin-like creatures on Jaime's desk, and Rick and I were both dumbfounded as less than a minute had passed from the time we entered Jaime's office until he produced these artifacts.

Jaime, on the other hand, was making his way to the door and waving to us over his head promising us that he'd return shortly after he finished taping his show, but in the meantime take a look at the creatures.

He bounded up the spiral staircase that leads to his studio and vanished from sight, leaving Rick and me alone in his office. Mind you, this was the first time we'd met Jaime face to face, and he's left us alone in his office. Really?

It didn't take Rick and me very long to unpack our cameras and begin to photograph the nightmare in front of us.

I remember looking at him and saying, "Do you think it's real?"

Rick shrugged.

Here are some of the photographs I took that day.

1a. Specimen photographed in Mexico City by L.A. Marzulli.

1b. Specimen photographed in Mexico City by L.A. Marzulli.

1c. Specimen photographed in Mexico City by L.A. Marzulli.

Notice the pointed ears, the double wings, and the pointed teeth protruding from the thin-lipped mouth.

Both creatures were jet black and very bizarre looking to say the least. I immediately thought of the creatures that we read about in the Book of Revelation. Here is the scripture, and you can decide for yourself if there's a modicum of correlation between this ancient text and what lay in front of us.

Revelation Chapter 9

> And the fifth angel blew his trumpet, and I saw a star fallen from heaven to earth, and he was given the key to the shaft of the bottomless pit. He opened the shaft of the bottomless pit, and from the shaft rose smoke like the smoke of a great furnace, and the sun and the air were darkened with the smoke from the shaft. Then from the smoke came locusts on the earth, and they were given power like the power of scorpions of the earth. They were told not to harm the grass of the earth or any green plant or any tree, but only those people who do not have the seal of God on their foreheads. They were allowed to torment them for five months, but not to kill them, and their torment was like the torment of a scorpion when it stings someone. And in those days people will seek death and will not find it. They will long to die, but death will flee from them. In appearance the locusts were like horses prepared for battle: on their heads were what looked like crowns of gold; their faces were like human faces, their hair like women's hair, and their teeth like lions' teeth; they had breastplates like breastplates of iron, and the noise of their wings was like the noise of many chariots with horses rushing into battle. They have tails and stings like scorpions, and their power to hurt people for five months is in their tails. They have as king over them the angel of the bottomless pit. His name in Hebrew is Abaddon,

and in Greek he is called Apollyon.

While the black-winged creatures don't fulfill the requirements of what comes out the bottomless pit in the Book of Revelation, there are some similarities that I can point out.

First off, this creature was almost a foot tall. One creature had two sets of wings. I looked very closely to see if these things were puppets of some sort. In my opinion and that of Ricard, who examined them very closely and did DNA testing on them, these were not the results of molds or puppets or a cleverly constructed hoax. What's more, I looked at the place where the wings attached to the body. It looked perfectly natural to me as I saw no evidence of glue or staples or some other form of attachment.

The hands were curled up and the bodies were stiff from rigor mortis. The faces wore a "grin," and I could clearly see the teeth protruding from the thin upward-curled lips. The eyes were shut, and the body was thin and appeared muscular.

Rick broke the silence. "What do you think it is?"

I shook my head, "A demon? Something from the pit. Something cooked up in Hell's Kitchen? (To use a term Russ Dizdar has coined.)" We both wondered whether someone somewhere was engaged in genetic manipulation. Deep in some underground lab in the barren desert, some mad scientist was mixing DNA from who-knows-what and creating these chimeras that were now lying in front of us.

About an hour went by, and then Jaime, energetic as always, entered the room.

My first question was, "Where did you get these?"

Jaime informed us that one had been hit by a truck driving on the highway, and the driver had the presence of mind to go and collect it and bring it to him.

The other had been found in a farmer's field.

"Is it possible that they're a hoax?" I asked.

Jaime shook his head, "No, we've had them examined by doctors, and

they're real; in fact, we're going to get them x-rayed today."

Rick and I looked at each other not believing our good fortune, because we were going to be able to see the results of the x-ray that day.

We knew Jaime was and is a very busy man, so we got right down to our interview for WATCHERS 7. These creatures were not what we expected and threw us both off balance. We interviewed Jamie about the UFO phenomenon, and his answers were poignant and direct. He gave us hours of real UFO footage, and most of it wound up in WATCHERS 7: Physical Evidence.

I use Jamie's footage as well as the late Dr. Roger Leir's footage of what now has become the iconic Kumburgaz UFO videos in my presentations on the road.[1]

I've also used a clip that Jaime gave us at the end of the updates I present on PPS Report. (See **www.ppsreport.com**).

There is a segment in WATCHERS 10 that shows some of the interview that we conducted with Jaime in his office.

Jaime believes, as I do, that this creature is the result of some kind of genetic manipulation. There is a phrase that I have been using as of late: there seems to be an outside agency that is manipulating the human genome for its own end.

Jaime basically stated the same in his office.

The big question is why? What is the end game here? What are the intentions of those entities or beings who are engaged in creating this creature that we see?

Who is doing this and to what end?

A casual observation would reveal that the creature appears demonic. We can tap dance around this and state that folks like myself are arriving at this conclusion because of our Christian worldview, but I think people from around the globe would agree that these creatures that were shown to us appear demonic, and I would go so far as to label them the stuff of nightmares.

The Lab Tests

Ricardo Rangel holds a Ph. D. in molecular biology and we interviewed him for the WATCHERS 10 segment. When I asked him what the results were of the DNA testing that was conducted on the creatures, he stated that most of the DNA pointed to a human origin. However, some of the DNA was unknown.

I recently asked Jaime about the DNA testing he did and he told me in late April of 2016 that the mitochondrial DNA was human but the nuclear was unknown. Of course when I heard this I immediately thought that this is what we expect as it echoes what happened in the Genesis 6 account. In other words, as bizarre as it might sound, some kind of a hybrid being was created perhaps using fallen angel DNA.

Travel with me if you will to explore some of the speculation about these creatures.

First off, if they are being created somewhere by a Dr. Moreau—like we read about in H G. Wells' classic work—this means there is a concerted effort by either a lone individual who has access to labs with resources and most likely an unlimited supply of money. Or, this experimentation is being financed by some government. I admit this is right of the conspiracy 101 play book! However, since these creatures were found in Mexico, it certainly is reasonable to assume that the United States could certainly be involved at some level. For all we know, the lab may be in Mexico but may be a U.S. venture so as to circumvent the laws in this country about creating chimeras from human DNA.

A few years ago there was a headline stating that labs in the U.K. had created chimeras but then destroyed them.[2] While that may sound convincing to some, I don't buy it for a minute. If they're creating chimeras in labs, you can bet these scientists, who are mostly Darwinists in their worldview, are messing with the human and animal genomes to create who knows what!

We have heard that our military is experimenting with the creation of super soldiers. Russ Dizdar has presented this in many of his lectures. He discusses the back breeding by the Nazi elites to create a Nephilim hybrid being or a super soldier.

Until Watson and Crick discovered the DNA double helix of life, no one knew how all life on earth really existed. We now find that this DNA, this

spiral of life as I have come to call it, is a complex code that is staggering when examined.

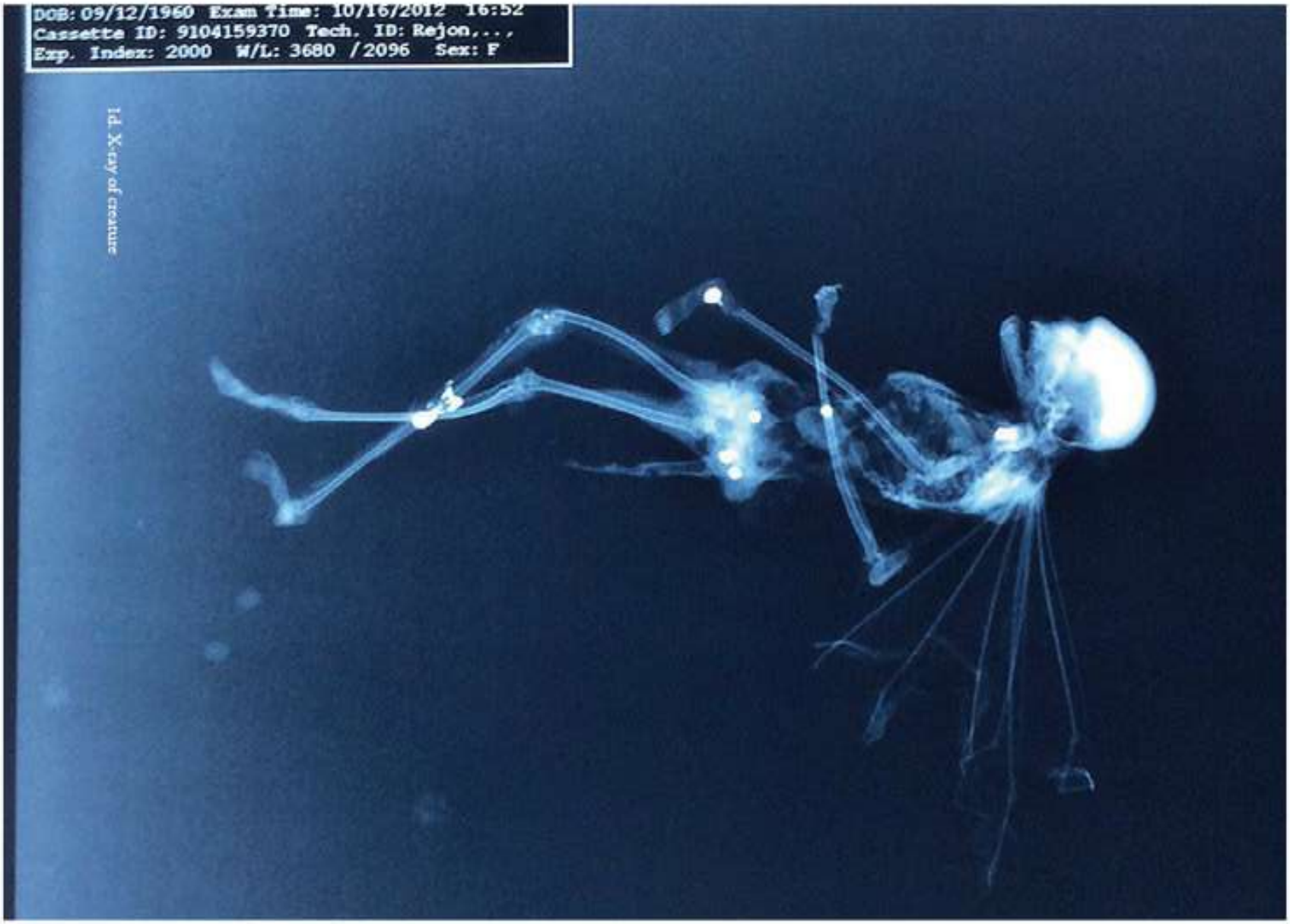
It takes millions of combinations of the essential elements of DNA, which are adenine, guanine, and cytosine, which are the building blocks of all life on this planet, to create a snail, or a hummingbird, or a human being.

The Biblical prophetic narrative informs us that everything reproduces according to its own kind. In other words, hummingbirds always beget hummingbirds. We're not going to look in a hummingbird's nest and suddenly see a baby humpback whale thrashing about!

It's the same all through the animal kingdom just like the Biblical prophetic narrative tell us. Everything reproduces according to its kind. In other words, the genetic information is exact; and while it can change slightly, it's not going to create some new species like the Darwinists insist happens over millions of years and continues today.

The X-rays

While we were in Jaime's office, several men entered and took one of the creatures, or winged nightmares, with them. They were going to get x-rays of them. We watched as they carefully packed them up and then disappeared down the spiral staircase and out of the building. Several hours later they returned, and we were able to see the x-rays for ourselves. They showed what appeared to be a complete skeletal system beneath the black leathery skin. We were stunned. This evidence seemed to point to the realization that this was not a hoax or a cleverly constructed puppet of some sort. Even more troubling was that the x-rays showed what appeared to be metallic implants in the creature's body. We were not expecting this and immediately wondered how this tied back into Dr. Roger Leir's work, and what we show in WATCHERS 7: Physical Evidence concerning the removal of implants that were reported by those who claimed to have been abducted by UFOs. We had literally come full circle. Here we were in Mexico City discussing the implants that unexpectedly showed up in the x-rays of the creatures. I asked the technicians about their opinion of the x-rays, and they were steadfast in their opinion that the skeletal structure of the creatures was real, thus dispelling any thought of a clever hoax.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1d. X-ray of creature

1d. X-ray of creature.

Summation

It would appear that some outside agency is very interested in creating a chimera based on the fact that this creature that was inside Jaime's cabinets shouldn't exist but does.

I would further state that some outside agency is obsessed with manipulating the human genome to its own ends.

With that in mind, I call your attention to many of my previous books that deal with the Nephilim.[3] (See appendix) We are warned of this genetic tampering in Genesis 3 where we read: The seed of the serpent will be at enmity with the seed of the woman.

We know that the seed of the woman eventually leads to the birth of the Messiah. I would state here that the seed of the serpent will culminate in the anti- Messiah, or what is commonly known as the anti-Christ. This is a literal exchange of genetic information as the Genesis 3 narrative states that seed is sperma. While this may be extremely unsettling to some, it is in my opinion a Biblical fact, and with that in mind we are seeing evidence of it all over the planet.

In a later chapter we will see the evidence of it with the Catalina museum's deliberate cover-up of a nine-foot-tall giant that I discovered on that island in 2014. This information was featured on the History Channel's In Search of the Lost Giants. I was on the season finale and presented my information on camera, but it was quickly spun by the History Channel to promulgate the Darwinian Theory.

I have come to call the creature that we observed in Jaime's office The Winged Nightmare because I was repulsed by the sight of it and could only imagine what reaction I would have experienced had it been alive!

As I stated earlier, it was almost a foot tall and had four wings attached to its back. The black, leathery skin, the pointed ears, the fangs protruding from its mouth, and the sinister expression on its dead face: it was terrifying! When we read the prophecy found in the Book of Revelation, we are told that the abyss opens up and out of it comes creatures that defy our imagination. Seeing these creatures, these winged nightmares in Jaime's office, I am certain that

what we read is literal, not allegorical. This is very important for us to come to grips with. Chuck Missler, on whose teachings I cut my prophetic teeth years ago, stated that Satan is outnumbered two to one, and he's building an army. We used this statement in our WATCHERS series. Chuck also stated that he believes the Bible should be taken literally, and he has found over the years that his greatest errors were when he did not take it literally enough! I know there will be skeptics out there who will scoff at this information and proclaim that we don't need to know about any of this. Others will say it has nothing to do with Jesus. I would beg to differ. What we glean from information that is presented not only in this chapter but all through this book is that the supernatural is real. This chapter, which shows physical evidence of a creature that isn't supposed to exist yet does, adds to the overwhelming evidence that the Biblical prophetic narrative is both literal and true. Information like this should make us stalwart in our faith and bold in our proclaiming the good news that Yeshua/Jesus is the Truth, the Way and the Life.

There is a war that is raging in an unseen dimension. It is spilling out onto our planet. Human beings are, for the most part, pawns in this war. However, both sides will use us to their advantage. The god of this world, Satan, has people on this planet to whom he has given power and wealth. They are in his service and are helping to bring about the one-world government that at some point will be ruled by the anti-Christ.

The Most High God has his men and women chosen who have spent time on the anvil, in the forge of the Holy One, being shaped into the men and women He wants us to be. These people are being used to push back the darkness: to reveal the strategy of Satan, the fallen cherub. There is a war going on, and the Book of Revelation tells us that these creatures, seen in a vision almost 2,000 years ago by John the Revelator, are real.

I believe we do ourselves a great disservice when we underestimate the power of the enemy. He is a raging lion seeking to devour anyone. He comes to rob, kill, and destroy.

However, greater is He who is in me then he who is in the world!

I pronounce this over myself all through the day as the Lord of Hosts leads. It is my anchor to the reality that I am under the shelter of the Most High. While this book is certainly not a feel-good book, it is one that I believe is vital to the body of Messiah. It gives us a glimpse of what we're up against.

Even so, maranatha (Come, Lord Jesus)!

Update before we go to press

The question that haunts both Richard and me is this: are these creatures a clever hoax? We sent one of Jaime's contacts to Mexico, and he brought back two samples that we sent out for DNA testing. One lab—UCLA—was not able to extract any DNA. The other, as of this post, is still working on it.

Jaime informed us that DNA testing was done, but what if the artifact has been constructed from other known animals?

Jaime told us that the creature was found by a 13-year-old boy. It was lying on the road, and the boy got it to Jaime.

We are also trying to get the x-rays of it, and if we do I'll include them in the appendix.

As we go to press…

The "Winged Nightmare" or as Richard Shaw calls it The Fairy, has been controversial to say the least.

As we are getting ready to go to press Jaime Mausson gave me the X-rays of the Winged Creature. I had them mounted and presented them, along with other pictures to a Veterinarian, who wishes to remain anonymous.

(I have found that many people are reluctant to officially come on the record because of the fear of ridicule.)

The Vet, looked at the creature and this is what he said:

> **L.A.:** So…we're looking at the wing structure where the wings actually attach themselves to the creature. Can you speak to that please?
>
> **Vet:** Yes, I'm looking at the X-rays. The radio-opaque structure that (the) wings attach to. They appear to be some sort of bone and it looks like the bones that hold the wings together are fused very nicely to whatever that structure is. I assume it's a bone. It

looks like they're fused in there naturally as opposed to someone slopping it together. The only problem is that it's almost too raido-opaque. It doesn't match up with the…radio density of the (other) bones.

L.A.: Yes, but wouldn't – having a creature like this with the wings protruding from the back – wouldn't there have to be some kind of anchoring to the skeletal structure…wouldn't the bone (be) thicker there?

Vet: Yes, it's very possible, could be if this is a flying creature.

L.A.: Which it is.

Vet: For example chickens, birds are going to have a lot less radio density in their other bones, in their legs and those bones are more hollow compared to, say, mammal bones. So these bones up here – that hold the wings – could be a little more thick in radio density because it needs more stability to keep the wings attached.

L.A.: In your opinion – looking at the pictures and X-rays we've been looking at – could this be some sort of a composite, based on four or five different animals? Look at the face and the teeth and the ears…what are your thoughts?

Vet: If it is (a composite) it's a very very good composite. Someone very professional put this thing together. I mean just the way the bones…I can see the joints, I can see where the ribs lead into the sternum. I can see the femur, going into the hip. For someone to put this together would require a lot of work.

L.A.: And for what reason? No one's making any money of this. It's not on the cover of the National Enquirer or something, selling millions of papers. It's not the case here. This thing has been in formaldehyde for three or four years.

Vet: I suppose anything's possible. If it's a fake someone put a lot of work into this to put this together. I can't think of animal that you could add stuff on too. Very odd.

L.A.: Very unsettling. When we saw it we were speechless.

Vet: Whatever this is that's trying to hold this fracture together in the Tibia (in the leg) For someone to think ahead of time… How would you know where the fracture was, unless you were some sort of medical professional? How did you get that stuff that's holding that fracture together under the skin? It's not an easy job.

L.A.: How would you do that?

Vet: Yea, that's not an easy job to do, to get that under the skin even though it's not in the right spot.

L.A.: It's a classic gargoyle. It's evil to say the least. Again, when we saw it, it was unsettling. Look at the way the wings are attached. I mean anatomically it's very proportional isn't it?

Vet: Yes. I don't see the teeth in the back of the jaw…

L.A.: What would be your take away?

Vet: From a medical standpoint: These are real bones, real joints and real X-rays. The question is, what kind of animal is it and if it is a fake what animals did they use to put this together? It would be a very professional job if it's a fake. You need to get a Forensic Pathologist because I'm just looking at some X-rays. They look like real X-rays to me.

L.A.: Closing thoughts?

Vet: I'm perplexed about these round objects in the X-ray.

L.A.: We are too. Any idea of what that might be?

Vet: Perhaps someone shot it with a BB gun and that's how it died…

L.A.: So you think these round things are metal?

Vet: They look like metal. If I had to guess, metal objects (that are) round like this, I've seen this before in animals. It's pretty clear – BBs – (or) it could be buckshot. A shotgun. Buckshot. Someone mistook it for a bird or something.

L.A.: Ahhh. Ok. That's interesting Buckshot. That would really make a lot of sense.

Vet: It's a far away shot.

L.A.: Yes. Wow. Interesting.

Vet: The shot may have broken the bone (in the leg)

L.A.: Thank you for coming on the record with us.

Vet: Nice to meet you.

Summation

So as of June 2016 I will state that I believe the Winged Nightmare is not a hoax and that is the real thing. The fact that the Vet was able to state that he believed the BB-like balls showing up in the X-ray were the result of buckshot or bird shot solves a lot of what perplexed us for some time.

In other words, this creature may have been blasted out of the sky by someone with a shotgun.

This explains the broken leg and the BBs randomly placed throughout the body.

More testing needs to be done and I'll be giving updates as they come to us.

We are now in the process of trying to get the creature out of Mexico legally so that extensive DNA testing can be done in the states.

L.A. Marzulli

June 2016

Endnotes: Chapter 1

1 Kumburgaz is in Turkey. A UFO appeared over a lake in 2007, 2008, and then again in 2009. This is when Dr. Roger Leir and a cameraman spent hours filming it. Back to text.

2 http://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-2017818/Embryos-involving-genes-animals-mixedhumans-produced-secretively-past-years.html. Back to text.

3 If you don't know about the Nephilim, please turn to the appendix of this book, and you can find some information from other books that I've written explaining who and what the Nephilim were. Back to text.

Chapter 2: Return to Catalina

In On the Trail of the Nephilim II, I showed photographic evidence of two nine-foot-tall giants that were found circa 1919 by the late Ralph Glidden. Richard Shaw and I decided to take a trip back to the Catalina Island Museum to take some general photographs, but when we arrived at the museum we were shocked by what we found. I will describe this later in the chapter. First, I will briefly describe what I found in the archives of the museum that grabbed the attention of the History Channel, and may have caused the curator to lose his job.

Ralph Glidden was hired by the Heye Museum (later to be gobbled up by the Smithsonian Institute) to conduct primitive archaeological digs on the Channel Islands.

I'm going to us some of the text that I wrote in On the Trail of the Nephilim II. I'll eliminate some of the illustrations that were published in the book, and I'll also edit it down to give you just the particulars for the sake of brevity.

If you're interested in finding out more check out the book. In order to understand what I experienced when I returned to the Catalina museum, it is essential to give you the back story, so here it is.

I discovered from several resources that giant skeletons had been unearthed on Catalina. One source was Micah E., who contributed many of the old newspaper clippings in On the Trail of the Nephilim, Volume One.

However, what was key to my research came from a book by Jim Watson entitled Mysterious Island: Catalina: The Strange Side of Catalina.

There was a chapter in his book that discussed large, nine-foot-plus "human" skeletons, unearthed in the early part of the 20th century. I was intrigued because Catalina is in my neighborhood.

I called Jim and we discussed his book and the chapter on the giant skeletons. Jim had done his homework, and the chapter went into detail about Ralph Glidden, who was the man responsible for conducting primitive archaeological digs on the island in the 1920s and '30s.

Glidden had opened a museum and displayed his finds to the public. According to Jim's research, Glidden had not only combed Catalina Island looking for artifacts and skeletons, but many of the other islands in what make up the Channel Island chain. Glidden was successful in his endeavors as he unearthed hundreds of Native American skeletons. He was also employed by the Heye Museum where his discoveries were displayed.

However, there seemed to be another race of beings that Glidden found on the island, and these were the giants that were up to nine feet tall! These finds were sensationalized in the Los Angeles Times.

When Glidden passed away, the artifacts and skeletons in his museum were donated to the University of Santa Barbara.

As I found out later, the collection was split up into three parts: one part being held in UCLA, the other in England, and the third in France!

Without trying to sound like a conspiracy theorist, I believe the collection has been long since "sanitized." What I mean by this is that anything that might hint at something out of the ordinary, or that would go against the Darwinian paradigm, was more than likely removed from the collection at some point in the distant past. Of course, this is only a theory as I have no way of proving it one way or the other.

Why do we have a story from the Los Angeles Times that indicates a large skeleton as tall as nine feet was found? Is it a Barnum & Bailey type of hype? Is it a ploy to sell papers? Is the reporter creating a story to titillate the public's imagination, or is it based in fact? Was the reporter being honest in her write-up of the story? Did she happen to see the nine-footer? We'll never know for certain, but we do have the newspaper report from 1923, and it states that Glidden found large skeletons. The big question for me is what happened to them?

I was privileged to view part of the collection at UCLA. I was accompanied by Jim Watson, and we were met by the archaeologist in charge of the collection, W. T.

Jim had arranged the meeting, and I found myself in the back room to which the general public does not have access where we were met by a member of the Chumash tribe, who was in his early twenties and may have been a student. He was there to make sure no photographs were taken as well as we showed the proper respect when viewing the remains. He remained with us for more than an hour and then left. This is standard protocol when viewing the remains of Native Americans, but while I found this interesting, I wasn't looking for Native Americans. I was looking for an unknown race of beings and perhaps, according to my theory, the remains of the Nephilim who migrated here from the Levant thousands of years ago to escape being destroyed by the armies of Joshua and Israel.

During this time we were led into the room that housed part of Glidden's collection. I saw row after row of what were Native American skulls as well as other human remains, but it soon became clear that we were not going to see anything out of the ordinary.

I asked a forensic anthropologist who was with us what he thought of Glidden. He scoffed and commented, "He was little more than a grave robber!"

I had also brought with me the cast of the skull from Paracas made by Joe Taylor. This skull was found in Paracas, and I have covered this in volume one of On the Trail of the Nephilim. However, I will include a picture of it here as well.

4

2a. Skull found in Paracus, Peru.

When I showed him the skull he looked at it and then handed it back to me saying, “It’s cradle head-boarding.”

Handing it back to him I told him to take another look at it. He looked at more closely and his jaw dropped as he asked, “Where did you get this?”

I then told him about what I had discovered in Peru.

This led to a discussion about Darwinism and the prevailing view that human beings came across the Bering Strait at the end of the last ice age. Several days later I sent him a photo of the Chongos skull.

We left the museum, and Jim and I had dinner together. Jim informed me that an old journal, photos, and letters had been discovered on Catalina Island by John Boraggina, the curator of the Catalina Island Museum.

I was intrigued and asked if there was a way I could view it and take photographs of it.

This all took place in February of 2013, and now, months later in the early part of September, I was finally making my way to Catalina Island Museum where, after the museum closed for the night, I was to view and study Glidden’s journal.

Catalina is beautiful, but Avalon is a tourist trap! I had been out to the island numerous times, mostly when our kids were young as we live just north of Los Angeles in the Santa Monica Mountains. It’s always a fun place to spend the day, but everyone else and his brother has the same idea and the streets are bustling with tourists from all over the globe, especially in the summer. There are restaurants everywhere, and there’s no end to the variety of food one can summon up from the diverse menus.

We arrived at the museum a few minutes before closing, which is what I had been instructed to do. The Glidden display was being featured.

Inside The Museum

I was greeted by John Boraggina, the museum’s director, and he led me to a room that was off the main part of the exhibit hallway. I found myself in a small room, sort of the inner sanctum of the museum, where two tables had

been covered with new, crisp, white paper. On them were several museum boxes. I set up my camera and, after donning white gloves, began to pour over the documents inside the boxes.

2b. Boxes of files in the Catalina Island Museum.

I had asked to see any photographs Glidden may have taken of his "digs," so the first box I was presented with had file after file of pictures. There were hundreds of photographs, and each one had been cataloged in a folder. Many of the photographs were in plastic sleeves. I was delighted to be able to take them out of their protective plastic casings and photograph the ones I found interesting. However, I realized this was another "old trail," as all of the photographs, letters, and journals had been cataloged and filed neatly and professionally and put in the boxes that were set in front of me.

Here's an example of some of the photographs that were in the collection.

2c. Example of photos in the Catalina Island Museum collection.

This picture intrigued me as the skull did not look like the typical Native American. I was instantly frustrated as I realized Glidden never used any measuring tool to indicate the size of what he had uncovered. Not a ruler anywhere!

2d. Photo from the Catalina Island Museum showing what the author believes to be a skull that would be atypical for Native Americans.

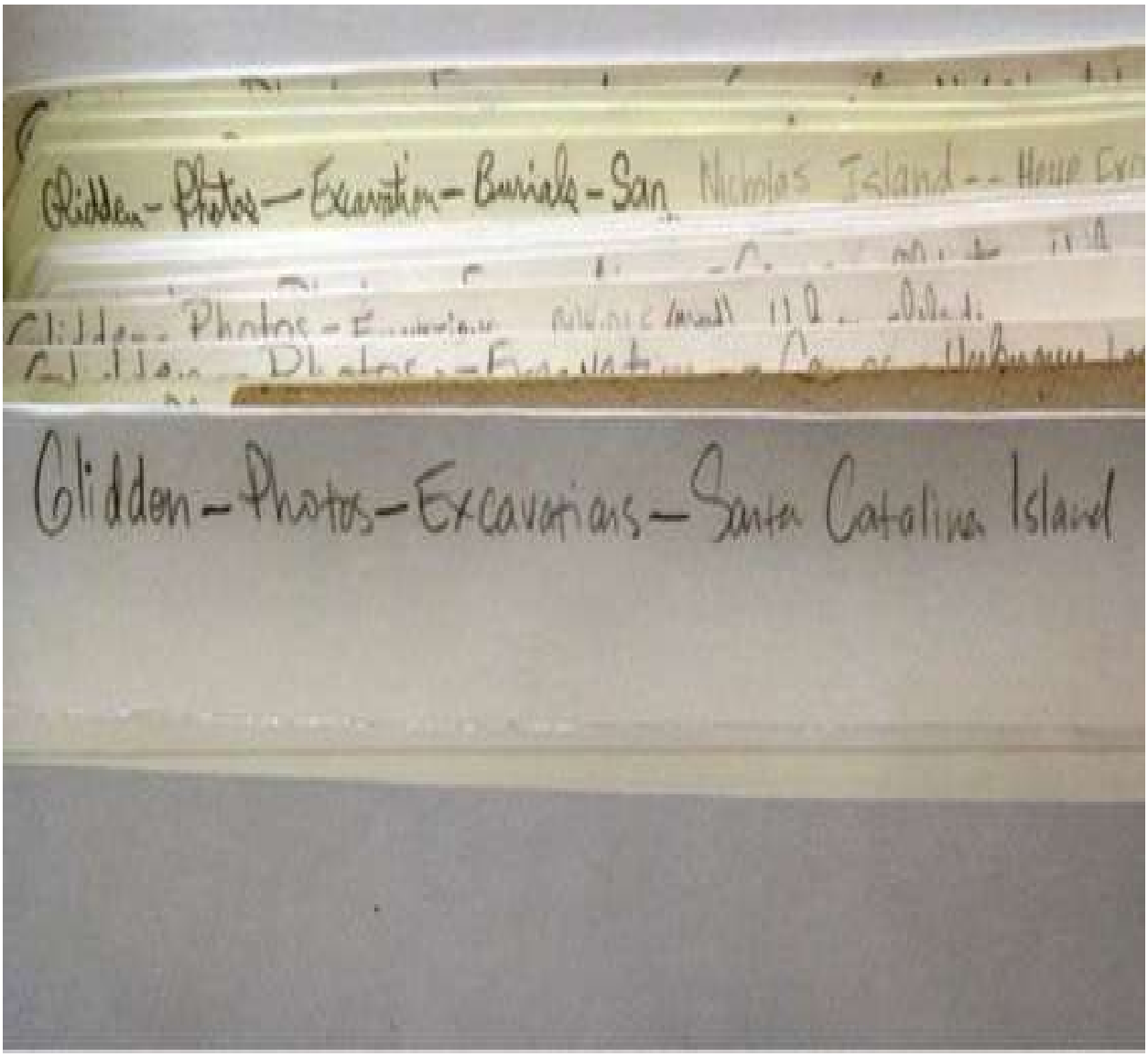
As you will notice, the skull recedes straight back from the brow ridge.

Here is another picture of a partially disarticulated skeleton in situ.

2e. Partially disarticulated skeleton in situ.

There's no way to tell from the photograph exactly what it is we are seeing, but the skull looks "robust" to me.

Here's a photograph of one of the boxes to which I had access:



2f. Some of the files the author had access to.

I poured through several files and then hit what I would call pay dirt. A picture is worth a thousand words:

2g. Large skeleton in situ with Ralph Glidden.

Finally, a picture with a large skeleton in situ with Ralph Glidden leaning on a shovel! Priceless! There are other objects around Glidden that will be able to help determine the size of the skeleton lying in the forefront of the picture.

With maddeningly brief and sporadic entries, Glidden's journal tells of a large skeleton found on one of the islands that make up the Channel Islands. As you will see, this entry indicates that the skeleton remains were found on the Island of San Miguel in 1919. The photograph showing the large skeleton with Glidden standing behind it, according to the writing on the back of it, was taken on Catalina Island. The photograph was cataloged in the Catalina folder as I previously have shown.

Skeleton #121. Cremated in coffin, 3 ft deep. Found stone ring, 1 stone steatite smoking pipe.

Skeleton #122. Small child, limbs flexed, facing South 3 ft deep, lying on left side. Nothing found.

Skeleton #123. Mixed up, 4 ft deep. Nothing found.

Skeleton #124. Mixed up, 1 ft deep. Found broken heating stone in treasure box at hips, 4 bone needles, stone with 2 holes.

Skeleton #125. Found lying on right side, limbs flexed, facing South, 2 ft deep. Found at hips 1 large steatite bowl and small round bowl.

Skeleton #126. Found lying on left side, limbs flexed, facing South, 3 ft deep. Found over hips treasure box with broken mortar and heating stones.

Skeleton #127. Small child, lying on left side, limbs flexed, facing South, 4 ft deep. Found one bone needle.

Skeleton #128. Found lying on breast, limbs flexed, no head, 3 ft deep. Found small stone smoking pipe.

Skeleton #129. Found lying on back, limbs flexed, facing straight up, 4 ft deep. Found at knees round piece of steatite with groove cut round in center like a valley, small stone pestle, broken arrow head, bone drill.

Skeleton #130. Found lying on left side, limbs flexed, facing East, 2 ft deep. Found very small paint pot mixer.

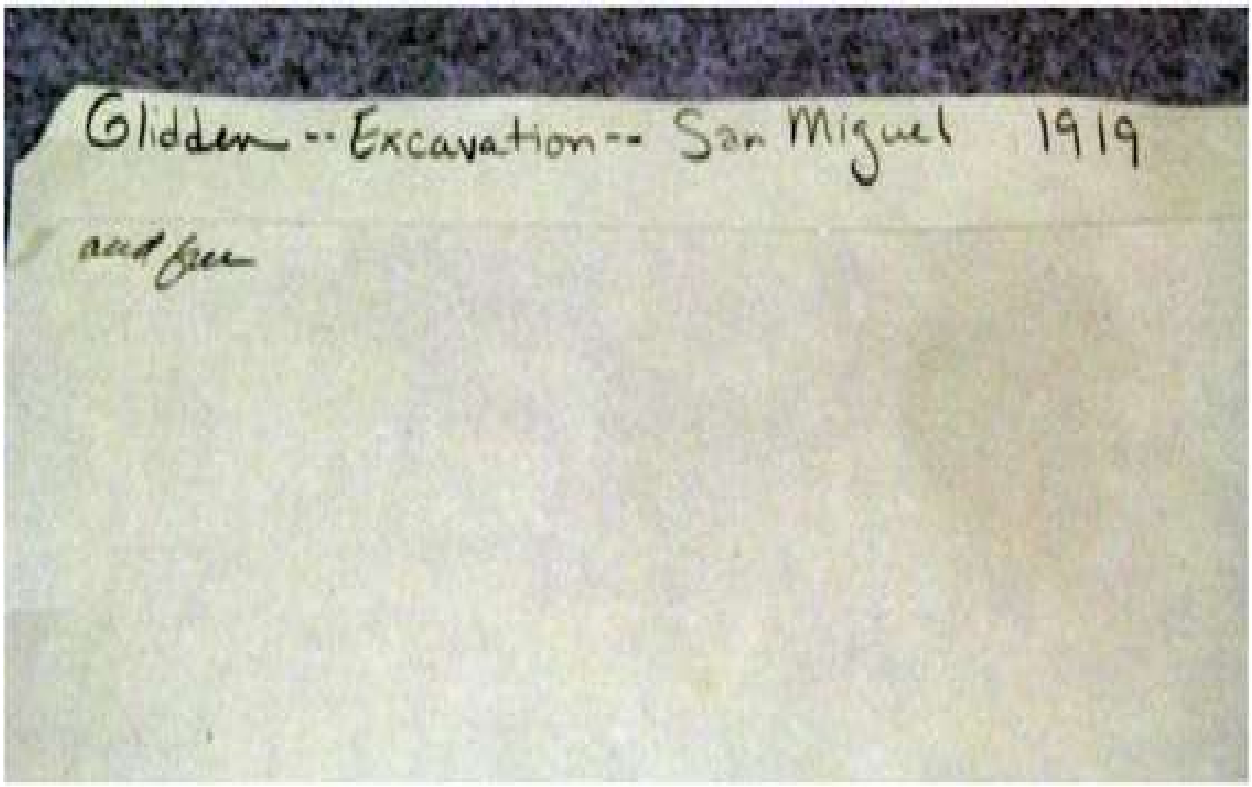
Skeleton #131. Found lying on left side, limbs flexed, facing East, 2 ft deep. Buried in white beach sand pocket. Found under hips one large obsidian spear blade, one small stone hook.

Skeleton #132. Small child mixed up, 4 ft deep. Nothing found.

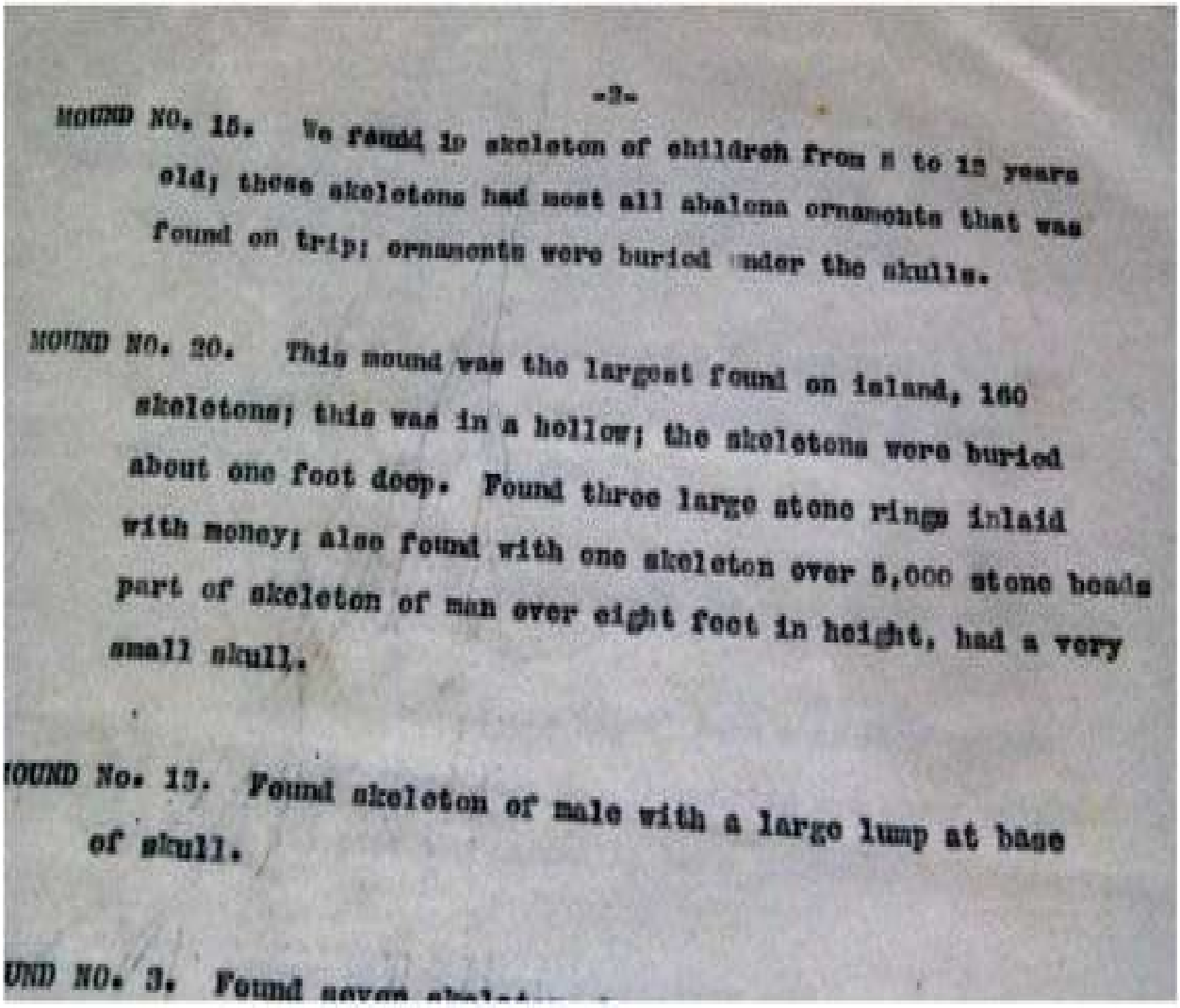
Skeleton #133. Baby at birth, buried in white beach sand pocket, 3 ft deep. Found under skeleton 2 large obsidian spear blades, one obsidian scraper, necklace of cut key-hole limpet and olive shells, around head 3 abalone shell holes filled with asphaltum.

(6) Notes - Excavations - Santa Catalina Island 1927 - Report 1928

2h. An entry from Ralph Glidden's journals.



2i. Folder from the Catalina Island Museum archives that contained the photo.



-2-

MOUND NO. 15. We found 10 skeleton of children from 8 to 12 years old; these skeletons had most all abalone ornaments that was found on trip; ornaments were buried under the skulls.

MOUND NO. 20. This mound was the largest found on island, 160 skeletons; this was in a hollow; the skeletons were buried about one foot deep. Found three large stone rings inlaid with money; also found with one skeleton over 5,000 stone beads part of skeleton of man over eight foot in height, had a very small skull.

OUND No. 13. Found skeleton of male with a large lump at base of skull.

UND NO. 3. Found seven skele-

2j. Journal entry describing a giant skeleton over eight feet in height.

When I saw this photograph, I was taken aback. And when I returned home, I put out a message on my blog (www.lamarzulli.wordpress.com) asking if anyone had the ability to ascertain the height of images from old photographs. The idea for this was given to me by Gary Stearman who suggested that there was software available to manipulate images to discover their heights. A few hours later my first "hit" came across in my email box. The next day two more came in, followed by one more, for a total of four people who volunteered their services. I emailed the picture to the four volunteers. I was able to establish with certainty the height of Ralph Glidden by calling John Boraggino, who had done considerable research into this. Boraggino indicated that from people who knew Glidden as well as other photographs he had seen, he felt assured Glidden was 5' 8" tall. This height has been verified by witnesses who are still alive and knew Glidden personally.

I kept the fact that there were four volunteers from each of the men who were working on the Glidden photo, and this set up a quadruple blind study of the photograph as each of the men believed he was the only one working on it. There was absolutely no collusion between them, and they were not aware of the conclusions each one had reached regarding the height of the skeleton in the photo!

Here is what John Healy, one of the photo analysts, had to say about the Glidden photo:

> Hi L.A.,
>
> After lining up the photo and recreating what I could in 3D and analyzing the distance between the 2 figures, I have come to the conclusion that the 2 figures are about 7 to 8 feet apart. Then I posed and scaled a 3D skeleton model in the same way as in the photo, and set it about 7.5 feet away from a 5'10" marker.
>
> The skeleton in the photograph appears to be between 8' and 8' 3" as best as I can determine it.
>
> Later on in the evening I will provide some additional graphics to support my results using the 3D model. I also set up an animation showing the photo

on, the skeleton fades on in position, then the recreated dirt fades on, then the camera swings around to give a different perspective showing the distance between the two. Let me know if you are interested in that as the final video may be larger than 10 megs and difficult to send through email. Great guess on the 8-footer.

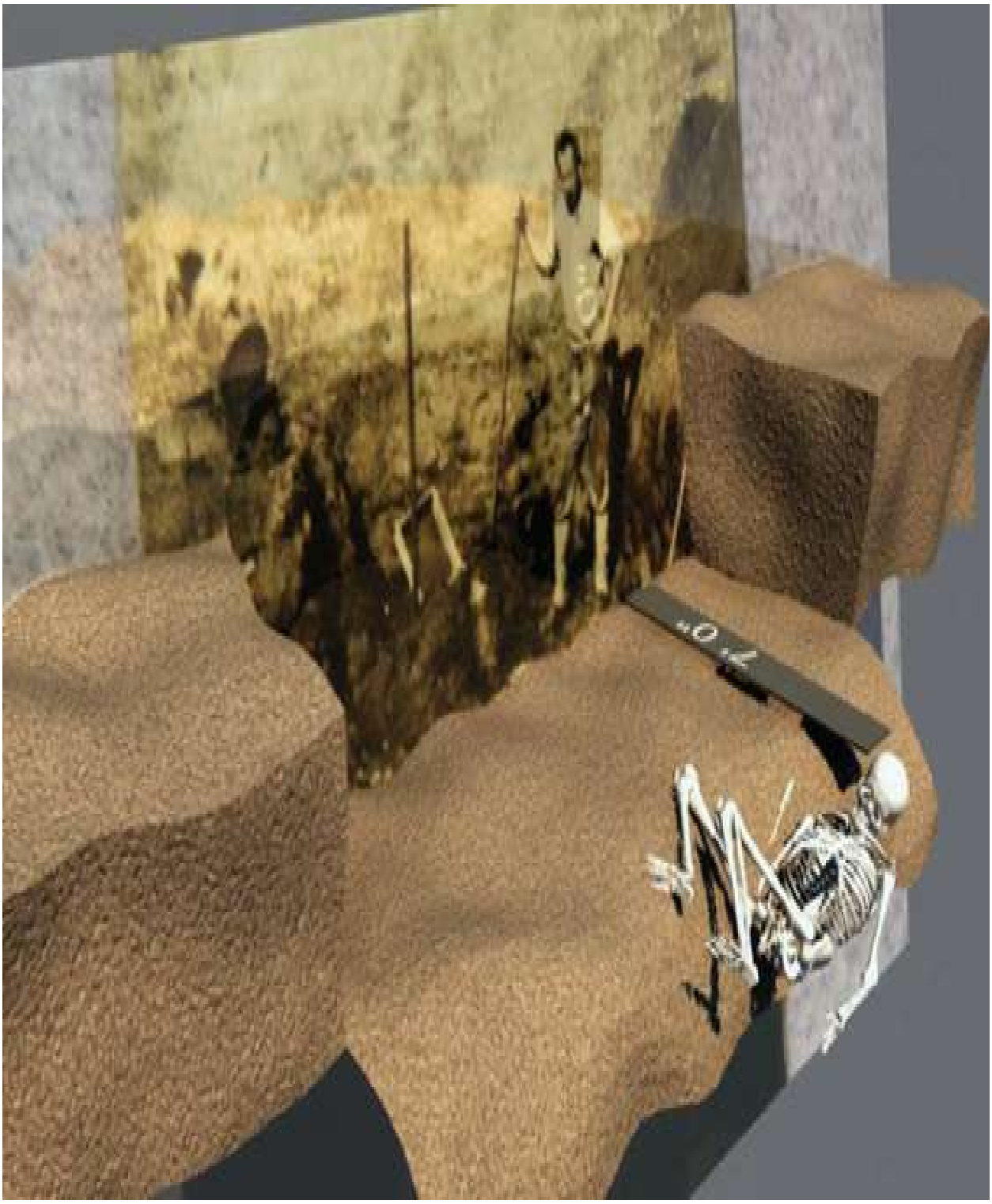
I have enclosed a graphic of 2 skeletons standing next to each other for scale reference, the first being 5’10” and the other at 8’.

I appreciate the opportunity and please don’t hesitate to contact me with similar requests. I just love this stuff!

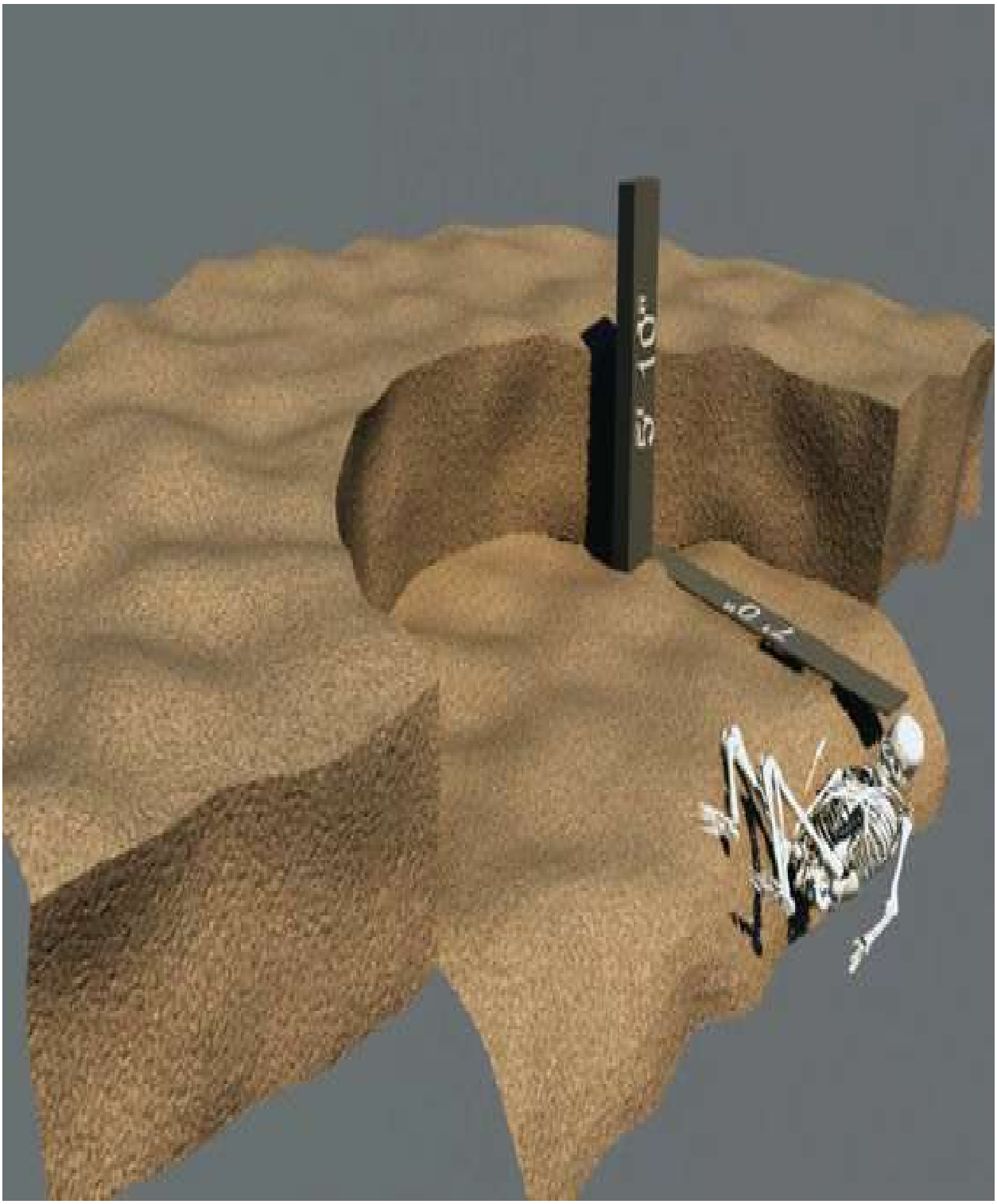
Thank you so much, hope to hear your reaction soon.

Thanks!

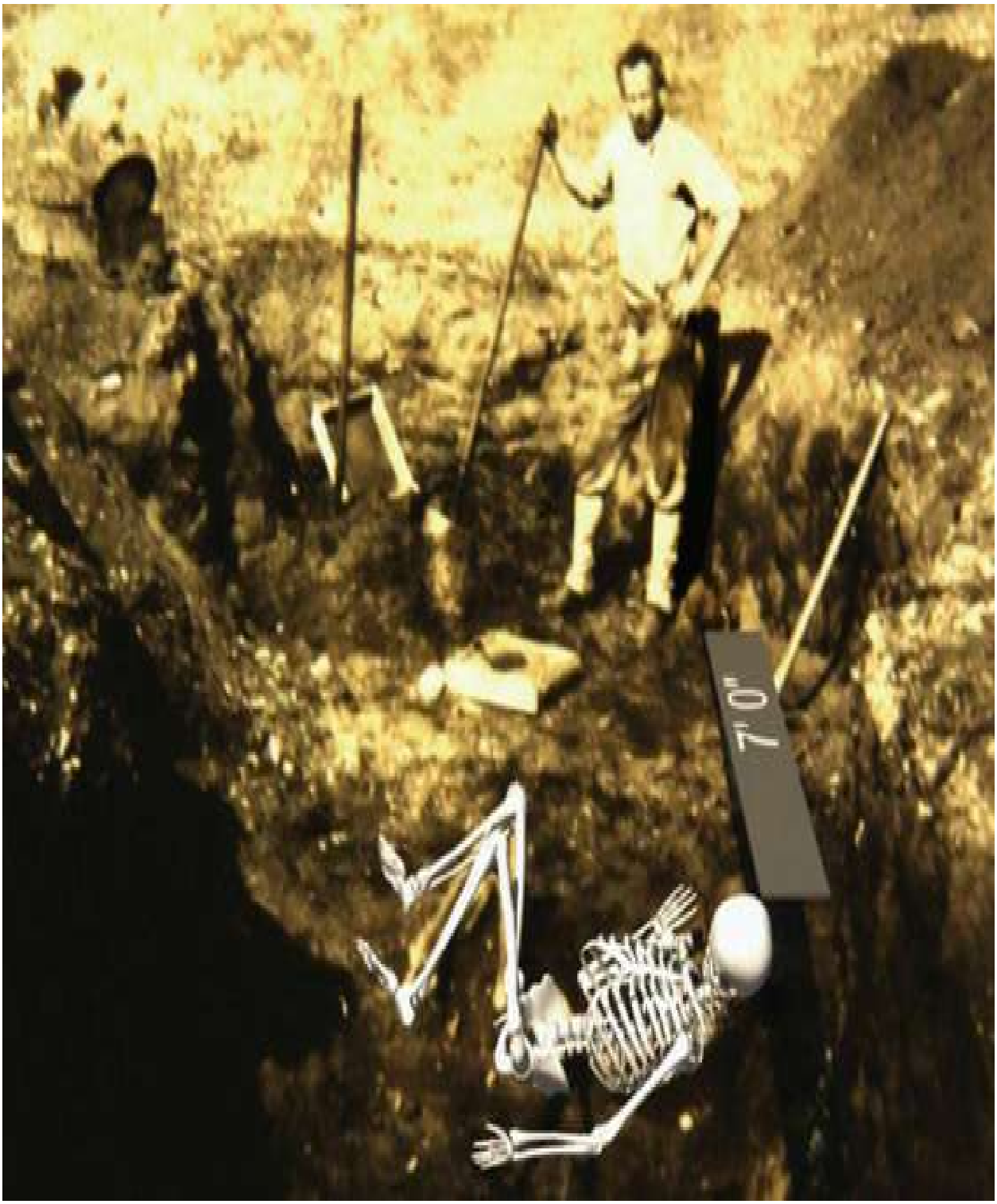
2k. John Healy 3D.



21. John Healy 3D.



2m. John Healy 3D.



2n. John Healy 3D.

Exhibit One
L. A. Marzulli

2o. John Healy 3D.

John Healy put the skeleton at just over eight feet. So here is what the skeletons look like side by side.

* * *

The next volunteer was Michael Register. Here is an exchange of emails between us.

Hi L.A.,

I may be responding to your call for a specialist a little late, but I just saw

it. I'm a graphic artist, and have been for over 22 years. I can compare the

relative sizes of the figures and be very accurate about it. I would also send

you a graphic illustration showing the sizes and the "height meter."

If you are still looking for someone let me know.

Blessings,

Michael Register

• • •

Hey L.A.,

One thing I cannot account for is perspective. There are no landmarks to gauge a focal point.

So with that in mind, I've gone through the photo once as a rough draft, just to check my methodology to be sure I could deconstruct both subjects to ensure good measurements. Preliminarily, I've come up with a measure based on the man's height of 5' 8" = 68"; the skeleton is truly enormous at 105.375" = 8.78125'= 8'9".

Accounting for the perspective difference we could say comfortably that he is at least 8.5' tall. ('wish I

could account for this). Do you happen to have a scanner that you could scan a high resolution version of this photo (600dpi) so the photo has more detail?

I'll get you a good write up of how I came up with this and graphics you can use.

Blessings!

Michael

* * *

1

This is the original photograph as sent by L.A. Marzulli.

2

Here, the man has been separated from the background, and put into a more upright posture.

Since this man's height is a known quantity, a comparison can be made to approximate the height of the skeleton.

To straighten the man, the photo was cut apart so as not to distort his proportions. Each part was then rotated to obtain a more vertical posture.

3

The same process was then used on the skeleton.

Once separated from the background, it was then straightened and put into a vertical orientation.

As with the man, the skeleton portion of the image was cut apart and each piece rotated so as not to distort the proportions. At this point, the height difference is becoming apparent.

4

The baseline runs through each "person's" heel, to avoid distortion of height. Also, the man's height line was placed just above his head to account for the fact that he is holding his head slightly downward.

The man measures 1,100 pixels tall, and the skeleton measures 1,671 pixels tall.

The man in the photo is 5'8" or 68" tall. So, to get the height of the skeleton we use a simple ratio:

$$\frac{68}{1100} = \frac{x}{1671}$$

In this equation, X (the height of the skeleton in inches) is 103.298 inches.

So the skeleton is 103.298 inches tall. We divide this number by 12 (the number of inches in a foot) to get a height of just over 8'9" tall. This number was rounded down to 8'6" in the diagram to account for any unknown errors.

2p. Illustrated by Michael E. Register, author of Beginnings – The First Book of the Genesis Chronicles.

Slides read:

***1.** This is the original photograph as sent by L.A. Marzulli.

***2.** Here, the man has been separated from the background, and put into a more upright posture.

Since this man's height is a known quantity, a comparison can be made to approximate the height of the skeleton.

To straighten the man, the photo was cut apart so as not to distort the proportions. Each part was then rotated to obtain a more vertical posture.

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So the skeleton is 103.298 inches tall. We divide this number by 12

(the number of inches in a foot) to get a height of just over 8'9" tall. This number was rounded down to 8'6" in the diagram to account for any unknown errors.

Frederick Lichbourne also looked at the picture:

> Very preliminary run shows the skeleton at 246.3 centimeters. That was run using the shin bone as the base of measurement.
>
> I'm currently rendering a 3D mesh of the femur and the skull which will give a more accurate result, although I don't believe it will vary that great considering we now have a static measurement to go off of in the photo.
>
> The mesh will create the scene digitally and will be able to provide the basic angle and distance the camera was from the subjects. This will then be accurate down to about +-3%. Typically, closer objects look larger in photos, however there are a few points to consider which I'll have more info on once the mesh is compete; they are the size of the ribs, the size of the skull, and the shadow cast by the skull.
>
> All in all this was a great photo to gather info off of.
>
> In addition to the measurement I went ahead and investigated the image for any photo manipulation; I can say with certainty it is an original photo that has not been tampered with. There is no pixel evidence to suggest it's anything but authentic.
>
> Regards,
>
> Frederick Lichbourne

* * *

In closing this section of the chapter on Catalina, we will most likely never know what happened to the skeleton pictured with Ralph Glidden. Did the Heye Museum take possession of it? Was it sold to a private collector? Did Glidden keep it for himself? Why wouldn't a museum want to show this artifact?

Like the Golden Mummies that were displayed in Lima only a few years ago and are no longer on display, Glidden's skeleton has now vanished from sight, and it makes me wonder why?

What is it these people are afraid of? We, the people, are entitled to view, research and examine these artifacts. It has been too long that an elite group of "trained professionals" have controlled the information that should be accessible to anyone who wants to look at it.

Here is a picture from Ralph Glidden's notebook. It is the original type written entry and not a reproduction. I think it's telling because in other entries he cites many skeletons and lists them.

Skeleton #121. Cremated in coffin, 3 ft deep. Found stone ring, 1 stone steatite smoking pipe.

Skeleton #122. Small child, limbs flexed, facing South 3 ft deep, lying on left side. Nothing found.

Skeleton #123. Mixed up, 4 ft deep. Nothing found.

Skeleton #124. Mixed up, 1 ft deep. Found broken heating stone in treasure box at hips, 4 bone needles, stone with 2 holes.

Skeleton #125. Found lying on right side, limbs flexed, facing South, 2 ft deep. Found at hips 1 large steatite bowl and small round bowl.

Skeleton #126. Found lying on left side, limbs flexed, facing South, 3 ft deep. Found over hips treasure box with broken mortar and heating stones.

Skeleton #127. Small child, lying on left side, limbs flexed, facing South, 4 ft deep. Found one bone needle.

Skeleton #128. Found lying on breast, limbs flexed, no head, 3 ft deep. Found small stone smoking pipe.

Skeleton #129. Found lying on back, limbs flexed, facing straight up, 4 ft deep. Found at knees round piece of steatite with groove cut round in center like a pulley, small stone pestle, broken arrow head, bone drill.

Skeleton #130. Found lying on left side, limbs flexed, facing East, 2 ft deep. Found very small paint pot mixer.

Skeleton #131. Found lying on left side, limbs flexed, facing East, 2 ft deep. Buried in white beach sand pocket. Found under hips one large obsidian spear blade, one small stone hook.

Skeleton #132. Small child mixed up, 4 ft deep. Nothing found.

Skeleton #133. Babu at birth, buried in white beach sand pocket, 3 ft deep. Found under skeleton 2 large obsidian spear blades, one obsidian

Excavation -- Santa Catalina Nov 1927 - Apr 1928

2q. An entry from Ralph Glidden's journals.

Notice this next picture showing some of Glidden's entries. You will notice his entries are short and without too much detail. His journal, which I handled, contains page after page, line after line, of these typewritten entries. If the entry where Glidden exclaims the skeleton is more than eight feet is a hoax, why didn't Glidden elaborate on it? The entry receives no special attention, and unless one is looking for such an entry—like this author was—it would be easily overlooked in the ongoing cataloging of skeletons and artifacts.

MOUND NO. 18. We found 19 skeleton of children from 8 to 12 years old; these skeletons had most all abalone ornaments that was found on trip; ornaments were buried under the skulls.

MOUND NO. 20. This mound was the largest found on island, 160 skeletons; this was in a hollow; the skeletons were buried about one foot deep. Found three large stone rings inlaid with money; also found with one skeleton over 5,000 stone beads part of skeleton of man over eight feet in height, had a very small skull.

MOUND No. 13. Found skeleton of male with a large lump at base of skull.

2r. Journal entry describing a giant skeleton over eight feet in height.

In Conclusion

I believe Ralph Glidden did in fact find anomalous skeletons that did not jibe with what we would consider typical Native Americans. I think the evidence speaks for itself, and, while inconclusive, does at least shore up the Los Angeles Times claim of nine-footers being found on the island. In my opinion, there is an outside agency that is influencing the gene pool, both in North, Central and South America, and these may be the remnants of the Nephilim tribes that fled the Levant during the conquest.

Return to Catalina

About eight months after On the Trail of the Nephilim II was published, Richard Shaw decided to go back to the island and film in the museum to do a piece on what I had discovered on the island. We weren't expecting to see anything new or interesting, and we were just going to go into the museum and do the shoot. We boarded the large catamaran in Long Beach and settled back in our seats for the short ride to the island.

Richard and I arrived on a weekday and the crowds were sparse. We hiked our way to the museum, which is in the old Wrigley Theater (the chewing gum magnate!) and entered.

As we made our way toward the entrance, there was a weathered banner just outside the doorway showing the Ralph Gladden exhibit. We made our way in, paid the entrance fee, and walked down the corridor that would lead us to the exhibit.

As we rounded the corner, there in front of us on the wall, was the picture I had discovered! It had been blown up and was also tinted with color. It was about two feet wide and 18 inches tall. Rick and I looked at each other and did a double take. We were stunned at what we were seeing. The first thing out my mouth was: I can't believe it! They cropped the picture!

Rick and I looked at each other, and I blurted it out again. Someone had taken the picture I had discovered in the archives and had cropped the picture! In other words, the giant skeleton was nowhere to be seen. I was just speechless, and as the assistant curator was there, I immediately asked her

what was going on. She informed me that the picture she was given to display on the wall was exactly what was in front of me. Now I had brought a few of my books to give to the curator of the museum and I quickly thumbed to the Ralph Glidden/Catalina Island chapter and showed her the original picture. Richard grabbed the book out of my hands and put it underneath what was on the wall. I snapped photograph of it, and we now use this in our TV studio and feature it on the PPS Report! (Politics, Prophecy & the Supernatural Report). [1]

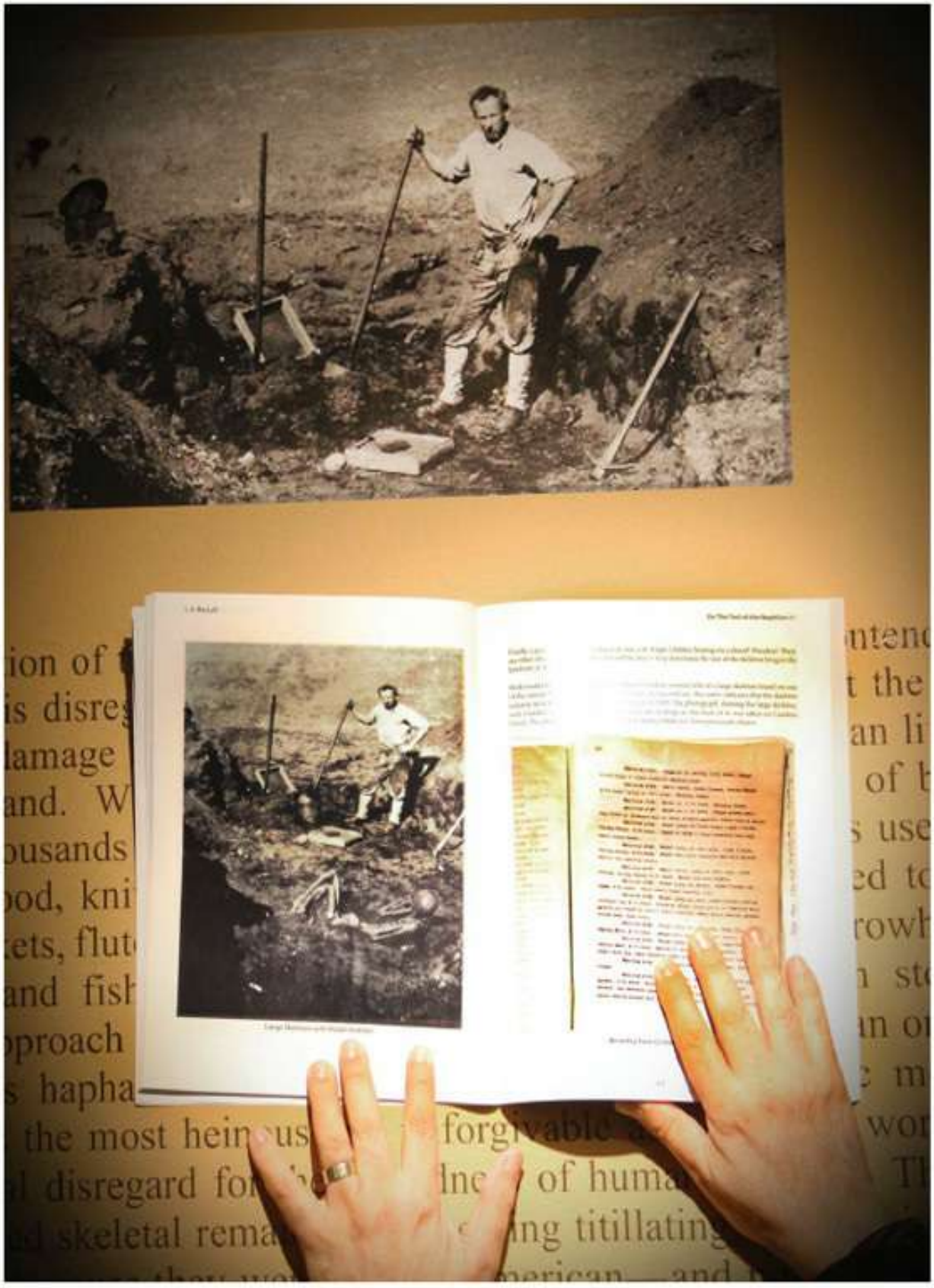
The curator was stunned as she claimed she had never seen the original photograph; at least that is what she told us.

Any evaluation of the life and work of Ralph Glidden must contend not only with his disregard for the sanctity of human remains, but the near permanent damage he inflicted on research into Native American life on Catalina Island. While it is true that he uncovered hundreds of burial sites and thousands of artifacts—including mortars and pestles used for preparing food, knives of bone and stone, cooking stones used to boil soup in baskets, flutes made of bone, beads used as currency, arrowheads, war clubs and fishhooks made of shell and weighted with stone—Glidden's approach to the organization of what he excavated can only be described as haphazard. His research followed no scientific method. But perhaps the most heinous and unforgivable aspect of his work was his near total disregard for the sacredness of human remains. The fact that he treated skeletal remains as something titillating, and felt justified in doing so because they were Native American—and not Caucasian or European—is as grotesque as it is inescapable. Unfortunately, his prejudices toward the American Indian reflect an attitude of the time. But there is little doubt that prejudice was an insurmountable obstacle that kept Glidden from obtaining what he wanted most: professional respectability and public notoriety. He achieved neither. The reason was simple: most people found Glidden's attitudes repugnant. This exhibition is meant to promote understanding; it condemns far more than it exalts. It reflects the central belief that through education and exposure to history the brutal transgressions and indignities of the past may never be repeated.

Ralph Glidden's entire collection was donated to the Catalina Island Museum by Philip K. Wrigley, one of the founders of this museum. The Native American Grave and Repatriation Act of 1990 grants Native Americans the right to reclaim the remains of their ancestors and other sacred objects. Today, museums in the United States no longer exhibit Native American remains. All of the Catalina Island Museum's American Indian remains are housed at the University of California at Los Angeles and studied by archaeologists at UCLA's Fowler Museum.

2s. Ralph Glidden Display in the Catalina Island Museum.

2t. Richard Shaw comparing the original photo printed in On the Trail of the Nephilim II with the cropped photo on display, conspicuously concealing the giant remains.



2u. Closeup of the print compared to the display.

What was even more interesting is the former curator, John Boraggina, was no longer working at the museum. John was our original contact, and it was he who actually found the cache of records that had gone missing for decades.

I asked the assistant curator: why would someone crop the picture?

She hinted that it might be out of respect for Native Americans by not showing the bones.

I gestured around the display and pointed out all of the pictures displaying what were in fact someone's uncle, and said I agree with you that out of respect to Native Americans we shouldn't be displaying their bones anywhere. However, the skeleton that was in front of Ralph Gladden in 1919 was NOT Native American in my opinion, and in fact this points to the veracity of the Native American oral tradition that spoke of a race of giants that roamed the land.

I then told her that the discovery of a giant nine-foot-tall skeleton also confirmed the veracity of the Biblical prophetic narrative. In other words, is it too much of a stretch to think these skeletons could be the remains of the Nephilim?

I certainly think they are.

Is there a deliberate cover-up? Are the powers that be deliberately obfuscating evidence that would point to another history other than the one we were taught in school? Is there, in the words of Chuck Missler, a managed agenda? I, for one, certainly think so and will explain why the cropping of the picture showing a ninefoot- tall skeleton in front of Ralph Glidden was cropped deliberately.

Darwinism is Sacrosanct!

Darwinism is the accepted paradigm in both the academic and scientific community. It is a theory, and a very misleading and bad one at that. It has never been proven, yet, it is taught in our schools as the absolute truth and goes against the Biblical prophetic narrative that states:

> In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth…

This is from the first book found in our Bibles, the book of Genesis.

Later on in the New Testament, we read this:

> In the beginning was the word and the word was God. He was with God in the beginning. All things were created by Him and without Him nothing that was made was made.

This statement is the antithesis of what Darwinists hold as their worldview. It is a statement that points to a God outside of our space/ time continuum, and it illustrates that there is a supernatural world.

God created everything ex nihilo, which is the Latin for out of nothing. In short, Yeshua/Jesus spoke everything that we see into existence.

The Darwinist will complain and ask us to show the proof of this spontaneous creation by an unseen God who doesn't seem to be interested in the affairs of men and women.

However, the Biblical prophetic narrative informs us that there is a divine plan, and it is in motion. It points us to the reality of a cosmic war that is raging in an unseen dimension and is spilling out into ours.

Ben Stein's movie, Expelled! No intelligence Allowed, deals with this concept in a dramatic way. I've discussed this numerous times and will do so briefly here. The bottom line is this, when Stein sits down to a one-on-one with Darwinist Richard Dawkins, he asks, where did the first self-replicating molecule come from?

Dawkins has no idea, and he is right when he states no one else does either. However, his focus and explanation as to how life began shifts to what is known as panspermia, which is the concept that we were seeded here by extraterrestrials.[2]

So why am I bringing all of this up? Thanks for asking.

I would posit that the reason why the Catalina museum cropped the picture was because it points back to the possibility that there is a supernatural. That there were giants that once roamed the earth. It validates the

Native American oral tradition that there were giants here. It points back to the stories we hear in our Bibles about the giants in Genesis 6, and also later when the Israelites were pressing into the Promised Land.[3]

In my opinion, this is why the picture was cropped at the museum. In essence it was damage control, and here's why.

As I stated earlier, the History Channel had me on the finale of their show, In Search of the Lost Giants.

I was able to present my evidence, and for that I am grateful, however, they immediately spun my information and presented the Darwinian paradigm complete with primitive ape-to-man graphics. When I show the clip at my conferences the audience erupts in laughter. People aren't stupid, and everyone can see the spin by the producers of the show.

Summation

In my opinion, the pictures I discovered in those museum boxes were never supposed to be shown to the public. Academics can spin what I discovered any way they want to, but the bottom line is this: I went to the museum looking for elongated skulls, six-fingered hands, and giant skeletons and found them all. The pictures don't lie, and that's why I present them in full color in the books. There is an academic conspiracy to deliberately obfuscate the truth from not only the American people but the people of the world. The large skeletons on Catalina Island as well as the elongated skulls found there point once again to an outside agency that is manipulating the human genome towards its own ends.

Endnotes: Chapter Two

1 www.ppsreport.com. Back to text.

2 See The Cosmic Chess Match - L. A. Marzulli, Spiral of LIfe Publishing. Back to text.

3 Ibid. Back to text.

Chapter 3: The Afghan Giant

Stephen Quayle published a book a few years back that showed a large, redhaired giant that was lying on a pallet surrounded by military men. I remember talking to him on the phone when I was filling in for him on his legendary radio show. He told me he had heard from a military pilot that a giant had been shot in Afghanistan and then had been "crated up" and was shipped to parts unknown.

Honestly, I had trouble believing what seemed like a very tall tale to me. (No pun intended!) I had written about the Nephilim and owe my introduction to the subject to my late mentor, Dr. I. D. E. Thomas, whose book, The Omega Conspiracy, changed my life and set me on the path that I have pursued for almost three decades! He passed away in 2013, and I miss him. He was a great man who penned 17 books. His soliloquy at the end of an interview that I'll link to below is perhaps the best summation about who the Nephilim were.[1]

Quayle's book had an illustration of a very large giant, and when I saw the picture I asked him why there wasn't a photograph? He told me there were no photographs, and that an artist had drawn it based on the oral testimony of a pilot who had allegedly flown the behemoth out.

The implications of this were staggering. Nephilim in modernity? How could that possibly be?

The years ticked by and I found myself researching On the Trail of the Nephilim, and along with Richard Shaw, creating more installments of our WATCHERS series. I owe a debt of gratitude to my friend Russ Dizdar, who gave me the heads up regarding Fritz Zimmerman's classic book, Nephilim Giants in the Ohio Valley.

Much like Dr. Thomas' work, Zimmerman's book was life changing. It opened up a vista of research for me.

Quayle published his book in 2006, and from that time until the present I have had two emails and one phone call that seemed to corroborate what Quayle's contact had told him . . . that there were giants in the Middle East that were still alive.

Let me give you an example.

I get hundreds of emails a day, and it's impossible to answer them all. When I do, the person writes back, and thus the numbers in the queue never go down.

I was going through emails a few years back, and one caught my eye. After opening it I found myself reading a story that seemed very credible. It was from a grandmother whose grandson had been deployed in Iraq. She stated that after her grandson returned from Iraq, he was traumatized. According to the story, he had seen something that shook him to his core. Here's the story.

Her grandson, along with his platoon, were on a surveying party near a mountainous area of Iraq. I have no idea where this was, but this is what the grandmother stated. The surveyor party was moving into a remote, uninhabited valley when suddenly they were accosted by several very large giants. They began to fire their weapons, but they had little effect on these huge creatures. The soldiers allegedly threw down their weapons and ran.

When I tried to contact the soldier by way of the grandmother, I was told he didn't want to talk about the incident.

Fast forward to a few months back when Stephen Quayle appeared on Coast to Coast AM with host George Noory, and they discussed the giant that Quayle had written about. To the audience's surprise, Quayle brought on the pilot who had seen the giant and flown it to parts unknown.

The report is very interesting, and the pilot has information that seems to validate the story.

Of course the problem with all of this is that there is no real physical evidence. We have the pilot's story, and that's it. There are no other corroborating witnesses who could lend credence to the story… or are there?

In that later part of 2015, Richard Shaw was on a radio program, and after the show there was an off-air discussion. One of the participants was a man who was former military and told Richard that he had encountered a giant

while serving in Afghanistan. Richard told him that he had a friend who was very interested in the subject. That friend was me! LOL!

I was able to get this man's phone number, and a few days later I called him. For the sake of his anonymity, we'll call him Bill. Bill and I spoke at length, and he told me what had happened in Afghanistan in 2002. It was an incredible story, and I asked him if he would come on the record in our WATCHERS series. He told me he wanted to get this information out as he believed people had a right to know.

I travel around the country and give lectures and presentations at churches and conferences, and I informed Bill that I would be close to his state in the late fall as there was a conference being held there. After the conference was over, I boarded a plane and flew to the nearest town and met with Bill.

He told me in detail what had happened to him in Afghanistan. He was very detailed in his description. I watched his body language as he told his account of what had happened years ago. He also produced his passport and other identification that proved that he was in Afghanistan and later Iraq, but that he had also military clearances that most people would not have had.

Still, what was troubling to me was the lack of corroborating witnesses. I asked if there were others who would be willing to come on the record. He shook his head and said there were others, and he was in contact with several of them, but at the moment they were not willing to come out of the shadows.

A few months went by, and after discussing his testimony with Richard Shaw, we decided to fly him out to California and interview him for WATCHERS 10.

When we did the interview, this was my third time hearing his story. Once on the phone, then in person where he lived, and now again in California on camera.

I've interviewed hundreds of people, and I've learned to listen for embellishments in a story that is being retold. I watch people's body language. I watch their eyes. I'm only human, and I can certainly be fooled, but I don't think Bill was misleading in any way, and, in fact, I found him to be someone with integrity.

Here's one reason why. This was the third time I had heard his story, and every time he told it, when he arrived at one part of the story, he would break down. When I say this I don't mean an over-the-top display of emotion, but he would tear up and his voice would crack.

The incident he experienced in Afghanistan in 2002 had profoundly affected him. Bill is a "lifer." What I mean by this is he had been trained at a very young age in military life. He was in the army at 18, and after four years he joined the Marines. He'd seen combat and had watched men die for our country. However, he was disillusioned with what was happening in our military, especially in Iraq and Afghanistan, which was why he was risking all by coming on the record.

During the interview he used military parlance; in other words, there were a lot of abbreviated names or acronyms that only someone who was inside would know. Military personnel have their own way of communicating, which is foreign to someone who is not part of the group, and this along with his credentials, which I examined in detail, gave credence to his story. Still, the story is not only unsettling but without a photograph or corroborating evidence, it would be considered hearsay in a court of law.

While the interview that we conducted with Bill is in WATCHERS 10, and, along with drawings (which I'll include here) give the viewer a good idea of what was encountered, I'll recount the story as I heard it and give you, the reader, a different perspective from what the film shows.

First the story.

Bill told us that in 2002 the Marines were sending out platoons of men numbering around 12 to 15 into mountainous areas looking for high value targets. One patrol had been dropped by helicopter into a very remote, mountainous location but had failed to report in, missing two of their check-in times.

All units in the field have a radio operator, and there are appointed times when the patrol is required to "check in." These are called a situation report. The failure to meet this basic requirement sent up red flags. In other words, there was great uncertainty for the safety of the men because of the unit's failure to communicate and check in. Were they ambushed? Were they captured? Were they dead or alive?

With this being played out in real time, the next morning another unit was dispatched early in the morning by helicopter and arrived at the same area where the other unit had been dropped off the day before.

This fresh unit made their way along a path, and this was a very remote area. There were no villages or even other human beings in the area. It was desolate.

The unit moved cautiously but quickly covered ground, and as they came down a narrow trail, it turned to the left and the area opened up. Bill recounts that the first thing he noticed was that there were bones on the ground. He remembers thinking that it was strange to see these bones, but before he could process this, he noticed the portions of what appeared like a radio sitting on the ground with what looked like human remains near it.

At this point, the unit had their weapons at the ready and were on red alert. They moved into the open area and then noticed a large cave directly in front of them.

What happened next must have shocked all of the men to the core who were present. Out of the mouth of the dark cavern came a giant. According to Bill, it may have been 15 feet tall. It was huge, and he recounted that it moved with speed and agility that defied its size. Bill told me that the giant had a red beard and long red hair. He was covered in a crude loin cloth, and in one hand he held a shield while in the other a large spear, or pike, as Bill referred to it. The men were frozen in fear and uncertainty, and frankly who wouldn't be. All the training in the world would not prepare these men for what they were now facing. "Dan" was the first to "thaw out," and he charged the giant while firing his weapon. This is the part of the story that George has trouble with, and becomes distraught when he retells it.

As Dan was running toward the giant, the giant moved toward Dan, and with a thrust of the pike, he pierced Dan through and dangled him in the air like a hunter would his prey. George recounted that he had never seen anything move with such agility and speed.

The men had been firing their weapons, but they seemed to do little to stop or slow the giant down.

Remember the story told to me by the grandmother? Her grandson recounted the same story, telling her and through her telling me, that their

bullets seemed to have little effect on the giants.

George yelled to the men to aim for the giant's face. They began to blast away. The fire fight lasted about 30 seconds, and then the giant swayed for a moment, still holding Dan in the air, and then collapsed to the ground.

The unit pumped even more bullets into him while approaching the fallen giant. Dan was still alive and they bound the wound up without removing the pike.

Someone radioed back and told what had just happened, and the unit was told a chopper was being dispatched.

At this point Bill remembers the smell. He told me that it was unlike anything he had ever smelled in his life. It was as powerful as a skunk's but different than a skunk. It made him and the other men nauseated.

Some of the men went into the cave to make sure the area was secure. George told me he saw strange objects there. He also spoke of flesh and bones on the ground. The place reeked, and, as I stated, it made him almost vomit.

The giant lay dead on the ground, and here are some details Bill gave us. Its eye sockets were huge: the size of a man's fist. He had red hair and a red beard. He appeared to have two rows of teeth. He had six fingers and six toes on his hands and feet. Parts of his face and upper jaw had been blasted away by the unit's firepower, and, of course, there was the over-powering stench that emanated from its body. There was also the location of the cave as it was perched on a cliff. George realized that while there was a landing in front of the cave, there was a precipitous drop at least 500 feet to canyon floor below. He also realized that he and the other men could have easily been pushed back and over the edge of the cliff had they not gotten the best of the giant.

One last sad detail to note. Dan succumbed to his wounds and died before the medevac helicopter could arrive.

The Aftermath

First, can you imagine actually seeing something like this? Look up at your ceiling, and most likely it's about eight feet from the floor. Now add another seven feet on top of that, and it shows you just how big a 15-footer is. I can only imagine how Bill and his battle buddies felt, and the fear that flashed

through their minds paralyzing them until their training kicked in, and they brought the giant down, but not before it had impaled Dan.

The radio operator checked in and gave the report, and the unit was told to stand by as CENTCOM (Central Command) was about to dispatch two helicopters to them. They were told that the giant would be loaded on one of the choppers, and then they would follow in the other chopper for debriefing.

Bill told us that when the chopper landed, they loaded the giant into a very large cargo net. The first chopper towing the giant left, and then they boarded the second chopper and followed. When they returned to their base in the Kandahar Province, Afghanistan, they were debriefed and told to keep all of this under wraps. They were "forced" to sign a nondisclosure agreement, which essentially would prohibit them from talking about this to anyone.

It is with great reluctance on Bill's part that he has come forward. He believes people have a right to know what is going on this planet: that the supernatural is real, and that the startling and unsettling fact that a remnant of the legendary Nephilim are still on the earth is true.

While his story certainly is fantastic, it does corroborate Quayle's account that he published years later. What's more, we have another witness who has never met George but was enlisted in the Marines.

Here's how this came about.

The Second Witness

I speak at conferences all over the U.S.A. At one such conference, I was in a car with a former military man. I was asking him about his tour of duty, and where he had served. We chatted for a while about the service, the current political presidential debate, and how the new president might affect the ongoing war in Afghanistan.

After a few minutes, I popped the question, which was this:

Have you ever heard any strange stories about giants in Afghanistan?

Pretty subtle right?

He sat still for a moment, and then he told me a short story. (We interviewed him for WATCHERS 10).

> Yes, when we were in training on the base, there were stories that were going around about a giant that had been shot and killed in a cave in Afghanistan. It was hushed up, and we weren't supposed to be talking about it, but the rumor was going around and everyone was talking about it.

So while this is hearsay and would never be admitted in a court of law, it does validate what George says happened in Afghanistan in 2002.

This second witness had no hint of the interview that we did with George, and so had no dog in the hunt as it were in regard to vetting the story.

We later interviewed this man, and he appears briefly in WATCHERS 10.

There was another point to his story that I found interesting. While he was in training, they were taught how to fight in a cave. They were informed that the Afghan soldiers holed up in caves, and that once they were deployed they might find themselves fighting in caves. You may remember after the events of 911, we were given graphic illustrations of Osama Bin Laden's cave complex.[2]

What was interesting about this part of his story was he informed me that during the training the men were told to **aim high!** In other words, soldiers are taught to aim for the chest with the first shot and the head with the second shot, which would be standard military procedure in a fire fight. This was something else. Why would the training change this basic military precept by instructing the men to aim high?

He told me that he didn't understand this at the time, but later, once deployed to the Kandahar Province in Afghanistan and hearing about the giant, he put two and two together.

The Nephilim Lance

One of the more intriguing details of George's account is the pike or lance that the giant wielded and with which he gored Dan. When I first interviewed George, and he got to the point of the story where Dan was

impaled, I immediately thought of an artifact that was presented to me at the second Nephilim Mounds Conference in Ohio. George had never heard about this artifact, and when I showed him what it looked like, he told me that this was just like the weapon the giant wielded.

For those of you who don't know about this, I'll include the chapter from On the Trail of the Nephilim II with pictures so you can see for yourself what it looked like.

Since the publication of the book, we have had the metal tested and it is almost one hundred percent pure copper with just enough tin in it to make bronze. I'll weigh in on this at the end of this entry from On the Trail II.

The Nephilim Lance

I travel around the country and speak at many conferences, which is a great way to meet people, and sometimes I get surprised! This is the case with what I will call the Nephilim Lance. Bob Shelly came up to me at the Nephilim Mounds II Conference and stated he had an artifact he wanted to show me. I was about to speak, but told him I would look at it during the break at lunch.

Lunch came, and Bob and I connected along with Chief Joseph RiverWind, who is a born again, spirit-filled Christian.

Chief Joseph and I had spent four days together in another state inspecting a site where there are the remains of what we believe is a giant that once towered nine feet tall.

We were there to discuss this with both the medicine man as well as the chief of the tribe, as they have jurisdiction over the site, but that's another story that will most likely be told in Volume III. (I know what you're thinking! Great marketing device, L.A., but it's true!)

I had spoken to Chief Joseph about the artifact, and he was as interested as I was in seeing what Ted had discovered.

The three of us went to the front of the conference room and placed the artifact on the table, and then Ted unwrapped it. The crowd had left for lunch, so for the most part we were alone.

3a. The Nephilim Lance.

3b. Chief Joseph Riverwind, Bob Shelly, and L.A. Marzulli with the lance.

Bob proceeded to tell us he thought this was a very large sword.

We prayed over the artifact before touching it, and then I picked it up. The first thing I realized was this artifact was way too heavy to be a sword wielded by a normal man.

I could lift it, but certainly couldn't fight with it, as it was too cumbersome to do so.

As you can see, the artifact did not have the handle, which would have made it even heavier to use in any form of combat.

I was told by Ted that the artifact weighed about 7.5 pounds and was 31 inches in length.

With that in mind the two of us began to comment that someone much taller, perhaps eight or nine feet, would have been able to wield the sword.

At this point Chief Joseph entered the conversation and told us that in his opinion the artifact was **not** a sword.

He then told us that Native American oral traditions speak of the giants using lances that could go through three men at a time.

He also told us that we were looking at the artifact through cultural eyes! He was right. The moment he told us it was a lance it became clear that it was so.

Ted, who has trained in sword fighting, realized his mistake as the hilt of a sword looks completely different than what this artifact looks like.

As you can see, the artifact does not flare out to accommodate a handle of a sword.

Chief Joseph also added that Native American lances were much smaller, about 15 to 18 inches in length.

What was incredible for all of us was the realization that if this were a lance, then the wooden shaft that might have been attached to it could have been more than eight feet long!

There is simply no way a normal Native American, who on the average was about 5' 6" tall, would have been able to use this weapon in any sort of combat situation, because it would have been too heavy to wield.

The skeptic will try to tell us that this lance was ceremonial; and thus, it was used to signify a great chief or person of stature in the tribe. However, I do not believe this for a minute and would posit this lance may be evidence of the giants or Nephilim.

Chief Joseph Explaining What the Artifact Is

> First off, Native Americans did not know how to create weapons like this because their lances were made of flint or other kinds of stone. This artifact has been crafted in a forge and may be a compilation of several metals.
>
> As of this writing we believe it is mostly bronze.
>
> The hammer marks are evident, as well as the keen edge on both sides. Even after all these years it is still sharp to the touch.

For Chief Joseph, this artifact confirmed the legends that had been handed down through generations of Native American peoples. The oral traditions are true, and this artifact may prove it! Having picked up the lance myself and handled it, I became keenly aware of its weight, and how impossible it would have been to throw or use in any form of combat, unless I was a very large man!

How the Lance Was Found

I asked Bob how the lance came into his possession. He told me the story, which is as follows.

Bob has always had a love for the outdoors, which he inherited from his father's love of nature. He likes to go backpacking in remote areas. He is, in short, an outdoorsman. He was hiking through a remote area when he came across an abandoned camp site. This area had been used by other hikers but was not currently occupied. The site was near a river.

To his surprise he found the artifact on the ground in the camp site. He picked it up and examined it; and, although fascinated by it, he was also

hesitant to pack it out because it weighed a lot, and the addition to his pack would have been a burden.

In the end, he decided to pack if out, and I'm glad he did.

When Bob told me the story, I realized that the reason it might have been left at the campsite for him to find was that the person or persons who found the lance did not want to deal with carrying it out of the area.

This also leads me to believe that there may be other artifacts in the area, which means that at some point I will most likely venture to this spot and investigate the site.

In the meantime, testing needs to be done on the lance to see what kind of metal it is, and also if there's any blood on it. We may also be able to date it using carbon 14.

* * *

I received this post from our American archaeologist who was doing some research about the Biblical giant known as Ishbi-benob. He pointed out that Ishbi-benob's giant spear head weighed 300 shekels. He then did the calculations from shekels to pounds and discovered that 300 shekels, when converted to pounds, weighs 7.5 pounds, which coincidentally is the weight of the lance in the photos!

> There was war again between the Philistines and Israel, and David went down together with his servants, and they fought against the Philistines. And David grew weary. And Ishbi-benob, one of the descendants of the giants, whose spear weighed three hundred shekels of bronze, and who was armed with a new sword, thought to kill David.[3]
>
> 2 Samuel 21:14

* * *

As I mentioned just before this entry from On the Trail II, we had the metal from the lance tested. What was interesting about the testing was when we first went to the lab, we were told that the test might be able to determine the age of the artifact as well as where the copper was mined. The technician

was very vocal and friendly, and she was also confident that she would be able to give us the information we needed.

Now I realize what I'm about to say is perhaps for the tin foil hat crowd, and I'm proudly donning mine as I write this. When Bob Shelly, the owner of the artifact, and myself arrived at the lab to get the test results, the friendly technician was being managed. What I mean is this. There was a public relations woman with her. We were told we were not allowed to take any pictures, and she was being "handled" by the PR lady.

We went to a conference room and we got the results, which were ambiguous to say the least. We felt that we were not being given the truth about the artifact. Why did the lab feel the need for a PR woman to monitor what was being said?

Here's the audio recordings from that day.

> **L.A.:** So we're here at an undisclosed location with anonymous people… How does that grab you? (I'm talking to the PR lady) We promise not to use any quotes, or you will come and hunt us down like the dogs we might be . . . So, S., is it possible that this artifact could be made from the copper from the Upper Peninsula where this pure copper exists?
>
> **S.:** It is possible that it was used as one of the base elements, however, it would in fact have to have been melted and had tin added to it.
>
> **L.A.:** And where would the tin have come from?
>
> **S.:** I don't know! (Laughs)
>
> **L.A.:** There are tin mines in Michigan?
>
> **S.:** Not that I'm aware of. Honestly, I don't believe there are any tin mines in Michigan.
>
> **L.A.:** Is it possible, from the testing you did, to find out where the tin came from?
>
> **S.:** No, because the metallics (sic) have no unit characteristics. Every single tin molecule is identical.

When you are trying to trace things and origins you have to look at the other elements in the metal. There was nothing in this sample that stood out.

L.A.: So basically we have pure copper, and we have tin.

S.: Yes.

L.A.: Based on the artifact in front of you, how hard would it be to get the numbers that we're looking at? Was this examined under a scanning electron microscope with an EDX[4]?

S.: We did the EDX; it will give you a ball park number of what you're looking at, but we also did ICP.[5] ICP is the one that spit out that nice table. Those are your hard numbers for the analysis. It's semi quantitative. EDX will give you a ball park picture but not the accurate numbers the way ICP does. So you have to get the ICP analysis, and, honestly, that is the material that I could go on Google right now and buy a bar of it. (A copper bar)

L.A.: Is it very expensive?

S.: It's copper, so, like any other metallic product, it's going to be up there. You're talking hundreds.

L.A.: Was there any discrepancy between the EDX and the ICP?

S.: Nope.

L.A.: The ICP was just more refined?

S.: Correct. I would expect the EDX numbers to be different, and I hate to call it out this way, but the EDX is wrong and the ICP is right.

L.A.: Were there any trace elements that were in the EDX and not in the ICP?

S.: Yes, we had a fair amount of phosphorous in there, too. And that's a really common bronze material. For a bronze it's common.

L.A.: I just came from Flint Ridge in Ohio, and there was a man who makes replicas of arrow heads. He bought five acres on Flint Ridge. He bought a back hoe, and he digs down and finds the flint beds and gets the material to make his replicas. Native Americans would use a maul to break out the flint. These mauls were round stones that would be thrown into the flint to break it up. He found a maul that weighed about 40 pounds! I couldn't lift it. I asked the owner, what kind of a person would it take to use a stone like this?

The man chuckled and said: a very large man.

I then asked him: How large is a large man?

He replied: over eight feet.

Which corresponds to the legends about giants that we hear about all through Native American culture. He then told me that there were eight- foot skeletons that were dug up around the area! So based on what this man said at Flint Ridge, let's go back to the ancient world, and pure copper like this would have been valuable. With that in mind, is it possible that this copper was desirable? All I have to do is add a little tin to the copper, and I've got bronze! This is great because there's hardly any imperfection to create this artifact. Am I fishing for straws?

S.: To my knowledge, and it's been a really long time since I've done anything like this, managing to process that copper is not an easy thing to do. There were areas where small pieces of the natural copper that were pure were taken out of the ground and were used. But they still have to melt it.

L.A.: Yes, but even with a big piece of copper like this someone in antiquity could have melted it down.

S.: Yes.

L.A.: Could you look at the artifact again, and based on what you know about metals, tell me what you're looking at.

S.: The first time I looked at it I could tell off hand, it's a bronze casting. That was no surprise to me. (Laughs) You can tell by the color that it's bronze.

Bob Shelly: Question, would the more refined copper actually make a stronger end product than one with the impurities in it? Would it have a significant difference in it?

S.: Yes. Anything you put in your alloy is going to affect it. Some elements are going to add and some will detract. If you add lead to it, it doesn't make it stronger, but it makes it significantly easier to work with. So not an easy answer.

L.A.: Based on what you were just saying, is this a really hard metal for bronze?

S.: The more tin you put in, the harder it gets. The percentage in this artifact was around nine percent, which is average.

Bob Shelly: Now the covering or the coating: is this more oxidation?

S.: Yes, it's oxidation.

So you can see that we got nothing from the interview, and all we know is that the artifact is bronze, and it was made of almost pure copper. The reason why I included this here is because it gives those who are interested in the work I do an update regarding the Nephilim lance.

The Adventures of Bob, Ann, and L.A.

On The Trail!

By Bob Shelly

Our first encounter with L.A. was at the original Nephilim Mounds Conference (NMC) held in Newark, Ohio.

Nearly a year later, we would have another encounter with L.A. that launched this adventure into full swing. One day while viewing L.A.'s blog, I saw the listing of his future speaking engagements that indicated there would be a second NMC again at Newark. My mind began to wander about my various travels, and I saw this old (what I thought to be) sword leaning in the corner.

3c. Bob Shelly with the Nephilim Lance.

3d. A closer view of the Nephilim Lance being held by Bob Shelly.

3e. The Nephilim Lance with a yardstick for size comparison.

I found it eight to ten years prior on one of my wilderness outings. As I picked it up and examined it once more, the weight alone told me there was something odd about it. On closer viewing, I noticed areas where the tarnish had been worn off from handling, revealing beneath what appeared to be brass in some areas and copper in others. The overall appearance was one of significant aging with patches of what looked like lead coating over a heavily oxidized surface.

I was puzzled by its weight, knowing from my training in several Japanese sword systems that a sword should never weigh more than four pounds. This was almost twice that weight. My thoughts wandered more, and I pondered taking it to the next NMC and showing it to the speakers for their assessment.

Awkward Moments

Without making this story laboriously long, we had a challenge getting into the next conference due to it being sold out. However, the Lord had His hand in it, and we were able to attend as planned.

The next challenge was, how do you approach a celebrity without sounding like a crazed stalker or fringe groupie? We watched and waited for the right opportunity, trying to not alarm the plain-clothed security guards at the event. They were relatively easy to spot due to me carrying a slim black nylon case concealing the artifact within. While others in the room were intently watching the various presentations, these two men and one woman were more concerned about the contents of the bag and my intentions relating to it. To calm their fears, I would occasionally exchange passing glances with them accompanied with a smile to which they would pretend not to notice…

The opportunity finally arrived after the Friday night meetings were adjourned. By chance, we met L.A. in the upstairs hallway, and with an awkward introduction of, “L.A. can I show you something?” the process began. After a brief explanation, L.A. was gracious enough to say, “how about if we meet tomorrow at lunch time in the conference room?” A savvy response from one knowing the dangers of public encounters…

The next day at lunch we met as agreed, artifact in hand. Chief Joseph RiverWind accompanied L.A. in the largely vacant conference room. I opened

the case, removed the veiled artifact and unrolled the protective fabric from around it. Laying it on the table before them, L.A. and I began pontificating our vastly insufficient knowledge about this strange piece of alloy. It was only after exhausting our few words that Chief Joseph politely asked to offer his insight. That is when the game changed!

The Game Changer

From a historical First Nation perspective, what we were looking at was not an ancient sword, but perhaps the lance head from a mythological race of giants that in the distant past warred against the native people of America.

I was excited! Could this artifact contribute a small puzzle piece to aid the work of reconstructing Biblical history? After further discussion, Ann and I agreed to have testing conducted on this unique find. Knowing its composition and construction might help us understand the mysteries of its origin and maybe its owner(s).

Finding a Lab

We set out to find a lab with the ability to test and reveal the various metals that composed the artifact. This was no small task. L.A. was able to track down a lab in the Warren, Michigan, area several hours away from us. Many phone calls were exchanged, the day came, and we were ready. Ann, my daughter Jacqueline (a professional photographer), and I set out to document this glorious event.

Much to our surprise upon arriving at the lab, an engineer met with us. Taking us to another room away from the visitor waiting area, he explained this particular lab did not have the capabilities to test the artifact. Disappointed, we sat in the parking lot for an hour praying and calling labs, looking for one that could fulfill our request.

Eight labs later, after exhausting all referrals, we finally located one in Wixom. Roughly twenty five minutes away in the midst of southeast Michigan traffic, we arrived at Element Materials Technology. After much ado and fanfare, we met with Stephanie, the metallurgical engineer.

Before any testing could be done, a ream of paperwork (not on

location) had to be filled out plus a personal background check to ensure that I was not an underworld spy or international terrorist. I also had to specify and acknowledge with a handwritten signature (no email signature) that the item to be tested was NOT part of any space/satellite technology or related to issues of national security. By that time, I was nearly exhausted from jumping through hoops!

Sampling Time

Finally, in the first week of August, 2014, the big day came. I walked into the building with the artifact in tow. A visitor security badge was made for me that would allow me escorted access into the testing area of the building. Stephanie greeted me warmly and the conversation took off. Without revealing what we truly believed to be the nature of the artifact (didn't want to possibly bias the results), Stephanie drew her own conclusions that it was a bronze sword.

Stephanie volunteered she was a graduate of Michigan Technological University in Houghton, Michigan. From her educational perspective, she explained the testing should easily reveal the origins of the copper that made up the artifact as each copper mine had its own form of impurities like a signature. She went on to say she was acutely aware of the ancient copper mines scattered across Michigan's Upper Peninsula, and we should be able to narrow down what region without much effort.

Once back in the testing area, we unceremoniously clamped the artifact, wrapped in layers of cardboard to protect its surface, into a vise. Stephanie used a common hacksaw to trim a sample off the blunted end of the artifact. This task proved more difficult than she realized as the bronze alloy quickly gummed the teeth of the saw blade. Noticing her labored efforts, I offered to finish the cut, but before doing so I asked permission to take some photos. Stephanie laughed and said be my guest.

Being sensitive to the surrounding environment wherein other individual's proprietary products might be lying in view, I focused the camera only on the artifact held firmly in the vise and snapped a number of pictures. We then traded places and I successfully removed a jagged quarter inch sample and handed it to Stephanie.

She explained the sample would first be used for the micro-structural analysis test by embedding it in epoxy resin then grinding and polishing it to a specific level of clarity. It would then be viewed under a microscope 1x at 500x magnification for its construction analysis. Once that was complete, the remaining sample would be used for chemical analysis using inductively coupled plasma spectroscopy (ICP). We were both very excited about the project and continued chatting as she escorted me out of the building.

First Results

Within a little over a week, the micro-structural analysis results were in. The summary as follows (highlights added):

> The sample displayed dark corrosion products and pitting at the surface. A gray metal was observed at the perimeter of the corroded area. Dendritic patterned shrinkage voids were observed in the sample. The sample displayed two types of metallic inclusions. One was gray and visually consistent with lead. The other was rose colored and visually consistent with copper.
>
> The etched structure displayed large grains. There was a line of demarcation that ran through the length of the cross section from blade edge to blade edge. Deformation bands were observed at the blade edges. Cold working materials causes the formation of deformation bands. The blade edges were the only place on the sample that such bands were observed.
>
> The large grain size with the line of demarcation was consistent with a cast product. The deformation bands that were observed at the blade edge of the sample indicate the edge was formed through cold working.

Indeed, this was not the product of First Nation people as they were never able to develop the technology in ancient times to produce temperatures

necessary for smelting metals and pouring into casting molds. The "cast product" noted above indicates melting metal and pouring the liquefied metal into a mold, and the "cold working" speaks to hammering on an anvil or hard surface.

From here the plot thickens. If the artifact was not made by First Nation people, yet it was found in the general area of the country where these mines exist, who could have made it? Especially due to its size and weight, which as a weapon, no normal man could wield.

Change of Heart

Days turned to weeks and no more results were forthcoming. Stephanie would not return my calls. With each inquiry, there was always a convenient excuse: out of town this week at a conference, at lunch, not able to come to the phone right now . . .

Further inquiries to the lab indicated problems with the second test requiring the ICP machine. The "problem" changed with each inquiry: the ICP machine was down, it couldn't be fixed, we are waiting for replacement equipment, it will take two to three more weeks before the machine is installed and calibrated, and finally, I'm sorry, but we will need to send the sample to a sister lab in Ohio to complete the testing on an ICP machine.

By now my paranoia was kicking in! What if they lost the sample or deliberately sent the wrong sample? My trust was deteriorating!

Skewed Results

Finally, after nearly two months of delays and runarounds, we received some rather conflicting results. Here I include the final report from Michigan and pertinent portions of the ICP summary from Ohio.

> The material was consistent with Copper Alloy No. C52400 per Copper. org database. This is a common grade of bronze that can be purchased on today's market. The chemical analysis found little to no tramp elements such as iron and nickel.

Concluding Remarks

> The artifact appears to have been cast and then worked to generate the blade edges. This is consistent with the techniques that were utilized to make ancient bronze swords.
>
> The chemical composition and metallic inclusions were consistent with bronze alloys that are readily available on today's market.

What the . . . ? How could this be? Interesting, when referring back to the micro-structural analysis nearly two months ago, the opening remarks stated:

> The sample displayed dark corrosion products and pitting at the surface. A gray metal was observed at the perimeter of the corroded area. Dendritic patterned shrinkage voids were observed in the sample. The sample displayed two types of metallic inclusions. One was gray and visually consistent with lead. The other was rose colored and visually consistent with copper.

Vs. the ICP results from Ohio

Element		Result %
Cu	=	90.6
Sn	=	9.1
Pb	=	0.03
Zn	=	0.01
Fe	=	0.01
Sb	<	0.01
Ni+Co	<	0.01
S	<	0.01
P	=	0.12
Al	<	0.005
Si	=	0.02

Here I have to ask the obvious question. If lead was present and visible to the testing engineer on the initial unbiased micro-structural analysis, how can the final ICP results of the same sample only contain 0.03% lead (Pb), which would not be visible to the naked eye?

Final Interview

Though these inconsistencies may seem apparent now, they really didn't come to light until after we met with Stephanie for the last time. L.A. requested to interview Stephanie to summarize the findings and give us an interpretation of the final results. We were able to make an appointment that fit into Stephanie's schedule and met L.A. on location before the interview.

When we approached the front desk, the receptionist made a phone call to someone within the inner offices. Soon the public relations officer (I don't remember her exact title) emerged and directed us to a commons area a short distance from the front door. She was very adamant no photographs or video recordings would be allowed, even in what would be considered a non-secure area open to the public. If she were wearing black knee-high boots and a Maltese cross, it couldn't have gotten any better, if you know what I mean . . .

It took some haggling before L.A. was reluctantly given permission to make an audio recording of the meeting. Once these formalities were settled, the PR officer left the room to retrieve Stephanie.

The tables in the room were arranged in a U-shaped configuration. When the ladies returned, there was a palpable tension in the air. The three of us chose seats together on the long part of the U. With hesitation, Stephanie positioned herself on the short side of the U with plenty of table space creating a distance between us. The PR officer chose to stand strategically at the corner, separating us as if she were projecting an invisible barrier.

We sat relaxed yet anxious to hear feedback on the project. Stephanie presented as if she were under a grand jury indictment: formal, fearful, and rigid. It was like a gag order was re-issued to her moments before entering the room. Her answers were brief, calculated, and almost scripted. There were no interpretations of data, no alternative possibilities, and no speculation on the

topic whatsoever!

Several times under questioning she droned:

"This is a common grade of bronze that can be purchased on today's market."

Right out of the official summary! All under the watchful and approving eye of the PR person.

This was not the same woman I worked with before. Her whole demeanor had changed. She was no longer free to speak her thoughts and ideas. My belief is someone somehow got to her and shut her down. But why? Why would anyone feel the need to suppress information and perhaps even alter test results on a topic like this?

Inconclusive Conclusions?

Without taking too deep a tumble down the rabbit hole, those of us looking for answers, whether you consider yourself a truth seeker, conspiracy theorist, or a Jedi master, know there are secret societies out there with a design to suppress certain Biblical truths. Not to mention the dark powers in the spiritual realm seeking to deceive and mislead.

The existence of antediluvian and postdiluvian giants are part of those hidden truths, which I believe will play a significant role in end time events. With that said, I will leave further discussion on the topic to better men than I such as L.A. Marzulli (of course), Chief Joseph, Gary Stearmen, Chuck Missler, Russ Dizdar, and Rob Skiba to name a few . . .

As a final note, I am pleased to say, behind the scenes at the third Nephilim Mounds Conference, my family and I were privileged to present the artifact to Chief Joseph RiverWind.

Whatever historical or cultural value the artifact may hold, it is now in the hands of the First Nation people where it will stand as a testament to the validity and authenticity of their oral traditions.

P.S. L.A. be assured our prayers continue to be with you as you explore these great themes and Biblical truths!

God Bless,

Bob & Ann

Og of Bashan & the Biblical Prophetic Narrative

Most of us know who Og is: the giant discussed in our Bibles. He was the last of the Rephaim. He may have been as tall as 13 feet according to some researchers like Gary Stearman, Tom Horn, and Doug Hamp. Still, others will scale down Og and the other giants we read about. These accounts are thousands of years old, and we don't have the skeletons to measure. This is why my work on Catalina Island is significant, because I discovered what may be one of the few photographs showing a nine-footer. We have the proof, and as I mentioned earlier, we now have the cover-up as well.

I'll use some quotes that have been handed down to us from antiquity to illustrate my point. The first century historian, Flavius Josephus, writes this about the giants:

> "For many angels (This notion, that the fallen angels were, in some sense, the fathers of the old giants, was the constant opinion of antiquity[6]) of God accompanied with women and begat sons that proved unjust and despisers of all that was good on account of the confidence they had in their own strength; for the tradition is that these men did what resembled the acts of those whom the **Grecians call giants.**
>
> "These kings had laid waste all Syria, and overthrown the **offspring of the giants**. And when they were come over against Sodom. . . "They told them also, that they found at Hebron the **posterity of the giants**. Accordingly these spies, who had seen the land of Canaan, when they perceived that all these difficulties were greater there than they had met with since they came out of Egypt, they were aftrighted at them themselves, and endeavored to affright the multitude also.
>
> "For which reason they removed their camp to

Hebron; and when they had taken it, they slew all the inhabitants. **There were till then left the race of giants, who had bodies so large, and countenances so entirely different from other men, that they were surprising to the sight, and terrible to the hearing. The bones of these men are still shown to this very day**, unlike to any credible relations of other men. Now they gave this city to the Levites as an extraordinary reward . . .

"A little afterward the king made war against the Philistines; and when he had joined battle with them, and put them to flight, he was left alone, as he was in pursuit of them; and when he was quite tired down, he was seen by one of the enemy, his name was Achmon, the son of Araph, he was one of the **sons of the giants**. He had a spear, the handle of which weighed three hundred shekels, and a breastplate of chain work, and a sword. He turned back, and ran violently to slay [David] their enemy's king, for he was quite tired out with labor; but Abishai, Joab's brother, appeared on the sudden, and protected the king with his shield, as he lay down, and slew the enemy. Now the multitude were very uneasy at these dangers of the king, and that he was very near to be slain; and the rulers made him swear that he would no more go out with them to battle, lest he should come to some great misfortune by his courage and boldness, and thereby deprive the people of the benefits they now enjoyed by his means, and of those that they might hereafter enjoy by his living a long time among them.

"When the king heard that the Philistines were gathered together at the city Gazara, he sent an army against them, when Sibbechai the Hittite, one of David's most courageous men, behaved himself so as to deserve great commendation, for he slew many of

those that **bragged they were the posterity of the giants**, and vaunted themselves highly on that account, and thereby was the occasion of victory to the Hebrews.

"They had a man who **was six cubits tall, and had on each of his feet and hands one more toe and finger than men naturally have**. Now the person who was sent against them by David out of his army was Jonathan, the son of Shimea, who fought this man in a single combat, and slew him; and as he was the person who gave the turn to the battle, he gained the greatest reputation for courage therein. This man also vaunted himself to be of the **sons of the giants**. But after this fight the Philistines made war no more against the Israelites."

Nephilim Central

Here is a map of the Middle East. Please observe how close Afghanistan is to Iraq, and of course Iraq is located in the heart of what I have come to call Nephilim Central. I call it this because in the Biblical prophetic narrative we know that the sons of God went into the daughters of men, and the children were called the Nephilim.

In The Book of Enoch, which I readily admit is not part of our canon, but is quoted throughout the Tanakh (Old Testament) and also referenced several times in our New Testament scriptures, Enoch gives us the location and the time period when the incursion that led eventually to the judgment of the flood occurred. He tells us the angels who lusted after the women of earth descended on Mount Hermon, which borders the modern-day countries of Lebanon, Israel, and Syria. The top of the mountain is now a UNESCO

Heritage site.

Enoch tells us this happened in the Days of Jared. In other words, thousands of years ago.

I have written about this in other books so I won't take the time to re-hash the importance of this here. However, I think it's not too big of a stretch to think that giants could have easily made it to Afghanistan and beyond.

Summation and Conjecture

What do we do with a 15-foot giant that, in my opinion, is a Nephilim giant in modernity? How do we cope with this? What are we to think about such a claim?

To review, we have Stephen Quayle's account that was told to him, but then we have George who was actually there and shot at the giant. Then, we have the account from a retired military person who heard about it while in training and then later while in Afghanistan.

Did this giant migrate from Iraq or the Levant? Is there a network of caves that link areas with one another?

Was this giant the offspring of Og or another of the Rephaim and somehow had managed to live for thousands of years?

George told us that at first the bullets that were being fired at the giant had little or no effect; he later told us that when they examined the dead giant they found wounds that had begun to heal. Were these the bullet wounds from the previous unit that had disappeared? Is this why David cut off the head of Goliath, because he knew the only way to kill a Nephilim is to decapitate it, or it will heal itself? Lots of conjecture here, and there are more questions than answers.

Endnotes: Chapter 3

1 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H1_BmEJ39DM. Back to text.

2 http://www.edwardjayepstein.com/nether_fictoid3.htm. Back to text.

3 The Bible. 2 Samuel 21:14, KJV. Back to text.

4 Energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Energy-dispersive_X-ray_spectroscopy. Back to text.

5 Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inductively_coupled_plasma_mass_spectrometry Back to text.

6 This notion, that the fallen angels were, in some sense, the fathers of the old giants, was the constant opinion of antiquity. Back to text.

Chapter 4: The Serpent Mound - A New Paradigm

The Serpent Mound is one of the most intriguing sites I have ever visited while being on the trail. It is situated in Peebles, Ohio, and is about a three-hour drive from the Newark Earthworks where we have held the Nephilim Mounds Conferences for the last three years. The site is located high on a cliff and overlooks a river below.

4a. An overhead rendering of the Serpent Mound.

The site depicts an effigy of a serpent whose body coils and winds its way over the flat terrain ending with its mouth wide open and appears to be swallowing an egg directly in front of it.

I have a small pamphlet from 1924 given to me by a fellow watchman, and it states this about the Serpent Mound:

> The effigy was first described by Squire and Davis, pioneers in American archaeology, in 1848. When these men made their survey and gave to the world the first description of this wonderful earthwork, it was then covered with a dense forest, and therefore in an excellent state of preservation. Its size, form, and outline were well remembered by the older citizens residing in the vicinity, and its later restoration, where its form had been slightly disturbed in many places, was readily and accurately made.[1]

There have been many people who have posited what the Serpent Mound means, and why it was constructed, and, of course, who went through the trouble to construct it in the first place. Among modern-day archaeologists there is much debate as to the age of it. Some put it around 1,000 years old,[2] while others insist it might be 3,000 years old or perhaps even older.[3]

Recently, the Shoshone Native American tribe set out to set the record straight as to who built the Serpent effigy.[4]

The Shoshone are insisting that Native Americans built this, but what proof do they have of this?

We are also told that skeletons were exhumed from large mounds that are around the site,[5] but as usual the skeletons have gone missing, so we have no idea of how tall the skeletons were, or if they were Native American or something else entirely.

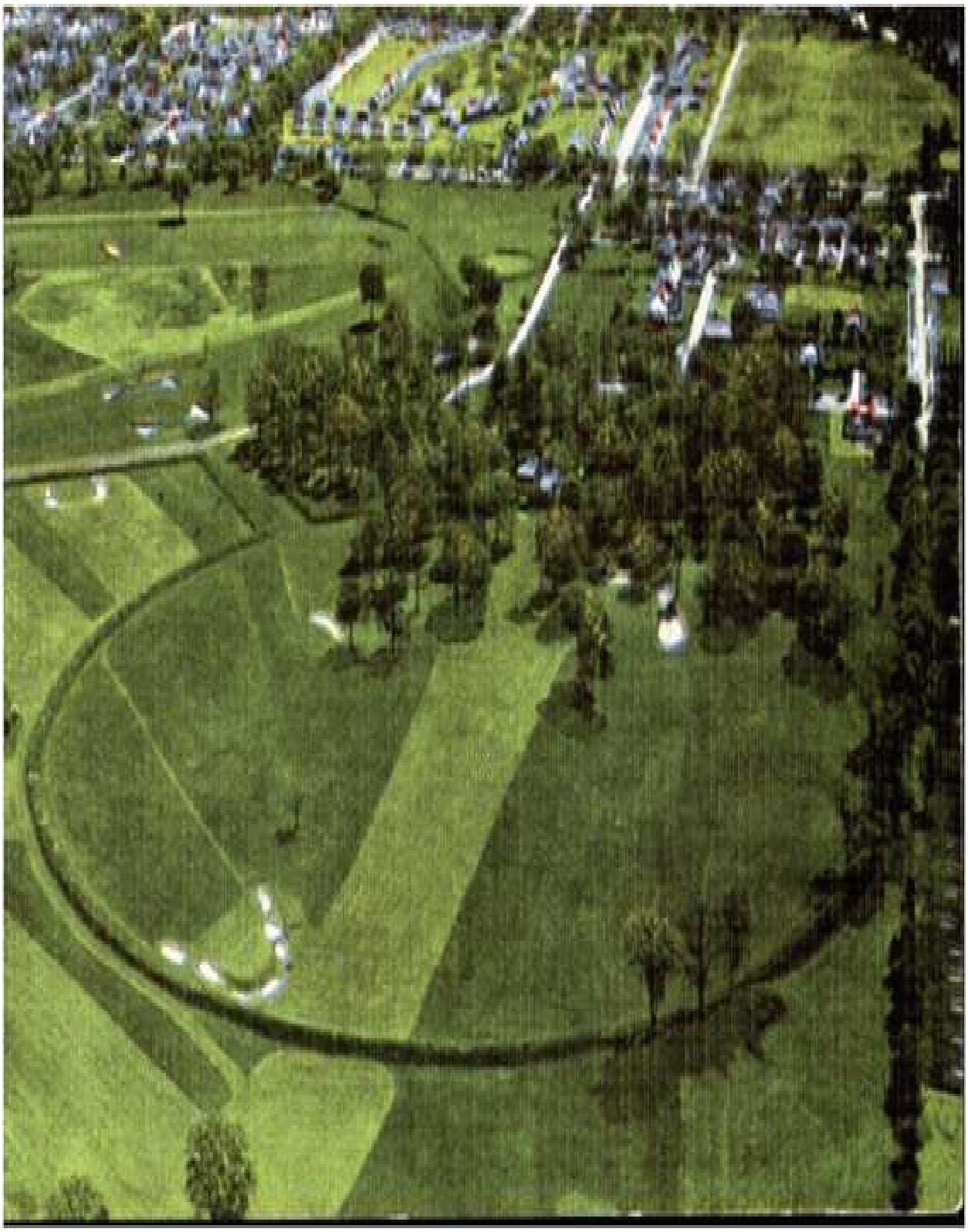
One line in the 1924 pamphlet tells us that an adult male of six feet in

height was removed from the burial mound, which is tall for a Native American, but certainly not something out of the ordinary.

My work on Catalina Island, which is about 26 miles across from the city of Los Angeles, California, showed that large skeletons were exhumed from the island, just shy of nine feet in height.

This discovery was made in 2014 and published in my book On the Trail of the Nephilim II.[6] It was further highlighted on the History Channel's season finale of In Search of the Lost Giants, where I was able to present my findings along with the analysis of the photograph I discovered hidden away in the archives, never to see the light of day![7]

Chief Joseph RiverWind has stated that, to the best of his knowledge, Native American cultures did not create the enormous Great Circle Mound that we see in Newark, Ohio, or the Serpent Mound. So if that is true it creates even more of a mystery.



4b. The Great Circle Mound.

We know from the Biblical prophetic narrative that around 3,500 years ago, Joshua and Caleb along with the children of Israel began the conquest of Canaan.[8] We know that a mandate was given by God to destroy everyone in the land: men, women, children, and animals, and to burn everything.[9]

The Israelites were to take nothing, no spoil. This is genocide, and, in fact, this is the exact chapter and verses that evolutionist Richard Dawkins uses to promulgate the idea that the God of the Old Testament is a genocidal, homicidal, blood-thirsty, capricious maniac![10] He's right, unless we factor in the Nephilim!

We know from the Biblical account that the Nephilim were in the land. The Nephilim were the progeny of fallen angels and the women of earth. We read about this in Genesis 6, and while this is a controversial passage, I believe it may be the key to understanding Biblical prophecy. In other words, if we don't understand Genesis 3, which tells us emphatically . . .

> Your seed will be at enmity with the seed of the woman. He shall crush your head and you will bruise his heel. Gen. 3:22

. . . then how are we to come to grips with who the anti-Christ is? Is he the seed of the serpent?

The quote above is from the Most High God and is directed at the serpent whose seed will be at enmity—war—with the seed of the woman. We know that the seed of the woman eventually becomes Messiah, but what of the seed of the serpent? Has it yet to manifest . . . or has it already done so?

The answer, of course, is found a few chapters later in Genesis 6, where we read about the sons of God marrying the daughters of men. This is the eruption of the serpent seed, and it manifests in the progeny known as the Nephilim.

The Biblical narrative further states:

> The Nephilim were on the earth in those days and also afterwards when the sons of god saw the daughters of men and took wives and went into them. [11]

This passage is controversial—it seems many passages are!—but

seems very straight forward to me. Please remember that Moses is writing this hundreds of years after the flood from Mount Sinai, and The Most High God is telling him what to write. Why wouldn't he just tell him to write: The Nephilim were on the earth in those days and leave it at that? It seems that God goes out of His way to inform us that this incursion—the sons of God or the fallen angels—would not only be for the Days of Noah **but also afterward**.

Later, after the flood, we see the Nephilim in the Promised Land!

There were many Nephilim tribes there: the Nephilim, Raphaim, the Emims, the Anakims, and so on. I would posit that these names have more meaning than what a casual reading would reveal. For instance, The Anakim, when translated, means The Longnecks.[12] Could these names be denoting certain genetic characteristics?

All of this back story is to establish the point that the Nephilim were in the Promised Land when Joshua and Caleb, with the twelve tribes of Israel, began the conquest. I've covered this aspect in detail in On the Trail of the Nephilim.

It is my contention that there was a diaspora from the Levant or Promised Land. In other words, a great exodus may have taken place, where some of these Nephilim tribes, seeing the annihilation from the hand of Israel being inflicted on other Nephilim tribes, fled northward into what is now Europe, and made their way to The New World, or America.

If that is the case, then we should see vestiges of this, and, in my opinion, we do.

There are the Native American oral traditions of giants roaming the land who were there before the Native Americans. We have the numerous newspapers stories published in both the 19th and 20th centuries citing giant skeletons being unearthed from seven feet tall to over 12 feet in height!

We have the photographic evidence that I discovered and had analyzed on Catalina Island, which showed the existence of giants just under nine feet.[13] So with all of this in mind, let's return to the Serpent Mound.

I want to focus on one aspect of the Serpent Mound.

We see that the serpent seems to have its mouth wide open and is in the act of swallowing what appears to be an egg.

What were these ancient mound builders saying by going through the trouble of constructing such an elaborate earthwork? Who supported the workers while they labored to construct this effigy? Is there a message hidden in plain sight?

Before I go any further I need to give you the back story as to how I came upon what I believe is startling information.

On September 12th, 2015, we held the third annual Nephilim Mounds Conference in Newark, Ohio.

Gary Stearman, Russ Dizdar, Chief Joseph and Laralynn RiverWind, Fritz Zimmerman, and L. A. Marzulli presented information about the mounds and the Biblical Nephilim.

Amateur archaeologist, Mark H., was in the audience, and he listened to Gary Stearman's presentation entitled It's All about the Seed. Later, he had what can only be described as a cosmic download and was given revelation as to what the Serpent Mound means. I realize that this might sound strange to some folks, so let me explain.

As spirit-filled believers in Yeshua/Jesus, we have the Spirit of the Living God dwelling in us. He can and will speak to us, and He does so in a variety of ways. Sometimes a scripture will jump off the pages of our Bibles, and even though we have read it before, it has new meaning and we receive fresh insight from it. Sometimes He can speak through our dreams. Other times it can be a casual conversation with a friend who will say something to us that when we hear it, we immediately realize God has spoken through that person.

There are instances when the Spirit of the Living God will give us insight into something that is profound. I've had this happen several times and have written about it. One time was with Richard Shaw in Cusco. We were both hit with what I'll term a cosmic download. In other words, we were given information that neither of us would have thought about on our own. While this might sound strange to some folks, it is what should be the norm for a believer as we walk in the Spirit, and the "natural" man—the one not born from above—does not understand nor can participate in any of this.

So back to how all of this happened with Mark.

Mark was in the process of hosting an event on the Serpent Mound, and

perhaps this was the reason he was thinking about it when he attended the Nephilim Mounds III Conference.

Gary was at the lectern and proceeded to discuss the Genesis 3 passage that says: and I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed: he shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel.

I also addressed this briefly in my talk, pointing back to Gary's presentation that there is a seed war, and it is between the seed of the serpent and the seed of the woman.

We know from this prophetic text that the seed of the woman gave birth to the Messiah almost 2,000 years ago. This was a game changer and resulted in the defeat of the fallen cherub, Satan. Although the Kingdom of Yeshua/Jesus has not yet manifested. (I think we're in the birth pains though!)

So with that in mind and looking at the Serpent Mound, is the serpent in the act of swallowing an egg or birthing the egg? Which is it? What's going on here?

The Serpent depicted in the hundreds of undulating yards of piled earth, which has become known as The Serpent Mound, is in the act of **swallowing** the egg, and it is doing so to prevent the fulfillment of the prophecy in Genesis 3, which states with great specificity that: the seed of the serpent will be at enmity with the seed of the woman.

Could it be that we are looking at the direct result of this ongoing cosmic war in the creation of the Serpent Mound, a direct, in-your-face statement that the serpent would prevail?

The serpent is swallowing the egg in an attempt to thwart the birth of the one who will crush the serpent's head, the Messiah! Depending on which archaeologist one refers to, the Serpent Mound was constructed almost 3,500 years ago, to use the oldest date, well before the birth of Yeshua, or as most of us know Him, Jesus. The youngest date is around 800 years ago, which, of course, is still pre-Columbian, but we know Native Americans were inhabiting this region at this time.

I would put forth that those who constructed this mound had knowledge far beyond what Native American tribes had access to. I'm speaking of the alignment of the solstices and equinoxes and other solar alignments that are

part of the Serpent Mound.

It would be good to insert a passage from The Book of Enoch, which is thousands of years old and was found in the Dead Sea Scrolls. The Book of Enoch is also quoted numerous times in the Tanakh or the Hebrew Bible. Furthermore, it is referenced in the Christian New Testament.

Chapter 8 of the book of Enoch assigns certain teachings to specific fallen angels.

> "1. And Azâzêl taught men to make swords, and knives, and shields, and breastplates, and made known to them the metals and the art of working them, and bracelets, and ornaments, and the use of antimony, and the beautifying of the eyelids, and all kinds of costly stones, and all colouring tinctures. 2. And there arose much godlessness, and they committed fornication, and they were led astray, and became corrupt in all their ways. Semjâzâ taught enchantments, and rootcuttings, Armârôs the resolving of enchantments, Barâqîjâl, (taught) astrology, Kôkabêl the constellations, Ezêqêêl the knowledge of the clouds, and Sariêl the course of the moon. And as men perished, they cried, and their cry went up to heaven . . ."

Is it possible that the builders of the Serpent Mound knew about the prophecy stated in Genesis 3, and this was their answer to it, a blatant, defiant statement that the serpent would swallow the egg or seed of the woman, and thus prevent the one who would crush his head from being born?

Once we plug this idea—that the site was built by the Nephilim—into the mystery of the Serpent Mound, it provides an answer to the riddle and enigma that has shrouded it for centuries since its discovery.

The serpent motif is found all over the world. It is, in fact, a global phenomenon. Think of Chichen Itza, a site in the Yucatan Peninsula, which has a great pyramid that depicts a serpent undulating and slithering its way down the sides of the pyramid on the equinoxes. More than 50,000 people were

ritually sacrificed at this site.

Why the serpent? Why not something else like a furry rabbit? Why is it that we see the serpent everywhere?

Someone in the New Age will tell us the serpent denotes wisdom, but where is this wisdom found, and who is the source behind it? The serpent is exactly who we think it is; it is none other than the fallen cherub, Satan, and he can give someone who follows him wisdom, but it comes with a price, and that is a person's soul.

The serpent is seen in Peru with the elaborate tapestries found in Paracas where we found the elongated skulls.

The serpent appears in Bolivia at Tiawanaku.

It is found in Greek mythos like the Hydra.

Archaeologists will insist that this effigy was built by Native American people called the Adena, or if a later date is put forth they will say the Hopewell built the sites.

The problem is that whoever built these effigies did not tell us who they were. We do know, however, that numerous large skeletons were found in the mounds in Ohio and elsewhere that would support the idea of Nephilim tribes being responsible for the construction.

In summation, I would put forth that the Serpent Mound is what I have coined Fallen Angel Technology / Nephilim Architecture.

The serpent is trying to swallow the seed of the woman, and thus prevent Messiah from manifesting, which ultimately spells the serpent's doom.

Endnotes: Chapter 5

1 Map and Guide to The Great Serpent Mound. W. H. Cole 1924 - press of The F. J. Heer Printing Co. Columbus, Ohio. Back to text.

2 Stalking the Serpent Mound - http://columbusfreepress.com/article/%EF%BB%BFstalking-serpentmound. Back to text.

3 Ibid. Back to text.

4 Ibid. Back to text.

5 Map and Guide to The Great Serpent Mound. W. H. Cole 1924 - press of The F. J. Heer Printing Co. Columbus, Ohio - Page 15. Back to text.

6 On the Trail of the Nephilim II - L. A. Marzulli - Published by Spiral of Life 2013. Back to text.

7 Ibid. Back to text.

8 The Bible Timeline - http://biblehub.com/timeline/. Back to text.

9 Book of Numbers. Back to text.

10 Book of Joshua. Back to text.

11 Genesis 6 - The Bible. Back to text.

12 http://jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/1453-anakim - The origin of the Anakim is unknown, and they have left no trace in history. On possible (but uncertain) remains of them, compare Nowack, "Hebr. Arch." § 16. The name "Anak" (so the Greek), or "the Anak" (Hebrew), is an etymological puzzle. The meaning of "bene ha-Anak" is uncertain. It is interpreted by some as "the long-necked"; by others, as "the necklace-wearers." It is perhaps non-Semitic. Back to text.

13 On the Trail of the Nephilim II - L. A. Marzulli - 2014 - Spiral of Life Publishing. Back to text.

Chapter 5: The Skulls

5a. Skull on the left is from a private collection in Oregon.

The skull on the left of the picture is from a private collection in Oregon. Actually, the person who has come to own this artifact does not have a collection per se. Both of these skulls were bequeathed to him by his grandfather who passed away several years ago. The man's grandfather was a medical doctor, and his brother (the current owner's great uncle) was an engineer whose profession had him traveling to all different parts of the world. According to the story I was told, this man (the brother of this man's grandfather) was presented this greatly elongated skull when he was in Peru.

I am always amazed at the way the Lord literally orchestrates our steps and our discoveries. This elongated, Peruvian skull was no exception.

Richard Shaw, my business partner and the director of the WATCHERS series, was behind the scenes at a UFO festival that was showing our WATCHERS 8: Cloak of Secrecy film. There were problems with the audio and Rick was behind the stage helping out so the film could be shown. He ironed things out and the film began to run. Rick was behind the large screen that was in the auditorium and was looking at the film from that perspective. Out of nowhere, one of the tech guys who was working behind the scenes came up to him and blurted out: I have one of those elongated skulls, as he motioned to the screen.

Rick was taken aback and immediately engaged the man and began conversing.

One thing led to another, and they traded business cards.

In the course of the conversation, Rick asked this man, whom we'll refer to as John, if he would be willing to allow DNA testing on it.John replied that he would, and so we were off to the races.

If I remember correctly, Rick called me after their conversation was over, and we were both excited about the prospect of being able to obtain a sample to do DNA testing.

What was even more serendipitous was that Chase Kloetzke, who is a friend of ours, accompanied us to Peru, and was filmed for WATCHERS 8, was trying to hook us up with John. She knew about John's artifact, and, having been with us to Peru acting as our forensic field expert in unwrapping the

1,945-year-old baby skull, knew of our quest to obtain samples to test.

We had permission from the curator of the Paracas History Museum, Sr. Juan Navarro, to not only unwrap what we call the baby skull (more about this later) but to take hair samples back with us to test.

As of February, 2016, we had been given verbal permission to extract multiple samples from the Ica Museum in Ica, Peru. This museum also oversees the Paracas History Museum, so when we return to Peru we will be getting multiple samples to test.

Chase was trying to contact John and introduce us, and here Rick just stumbled into him at the UFO conference in Phoenix. Incredible.

A few days later I emailed John, and thus began the planning to procure the sample. Mondo Gonzales is an archaeologist who works with us, and he resides near Portland, Oregon. John was located about five hours south of Portland, so we planned our trip, purchased the airplane tickets, and then procured some DNA testing clothes from the Canadian lab that would be doing the testing.

The DNA testing kit is essentially a disposable "overall" that completely covers the body. There is also a protocol in donning the suit. Mondo and I started by slipping our legs into the suit and then pulling them over our torsos, slipping our arms through the sleeves. Then there were another set of sleeves that went over our arms. There were hoods that covered our heads as well as a full face mask. Gloves covered our hands; the second set of sleeves sealed off the gloves at our wrists. We wore disposable boots—much like surgeons wear—over our shoes.

This enabled us to reduce contamination, however, this artifact had been handled by numerous people over the years, and we have come to understand that just breathing on it can contaminate it.

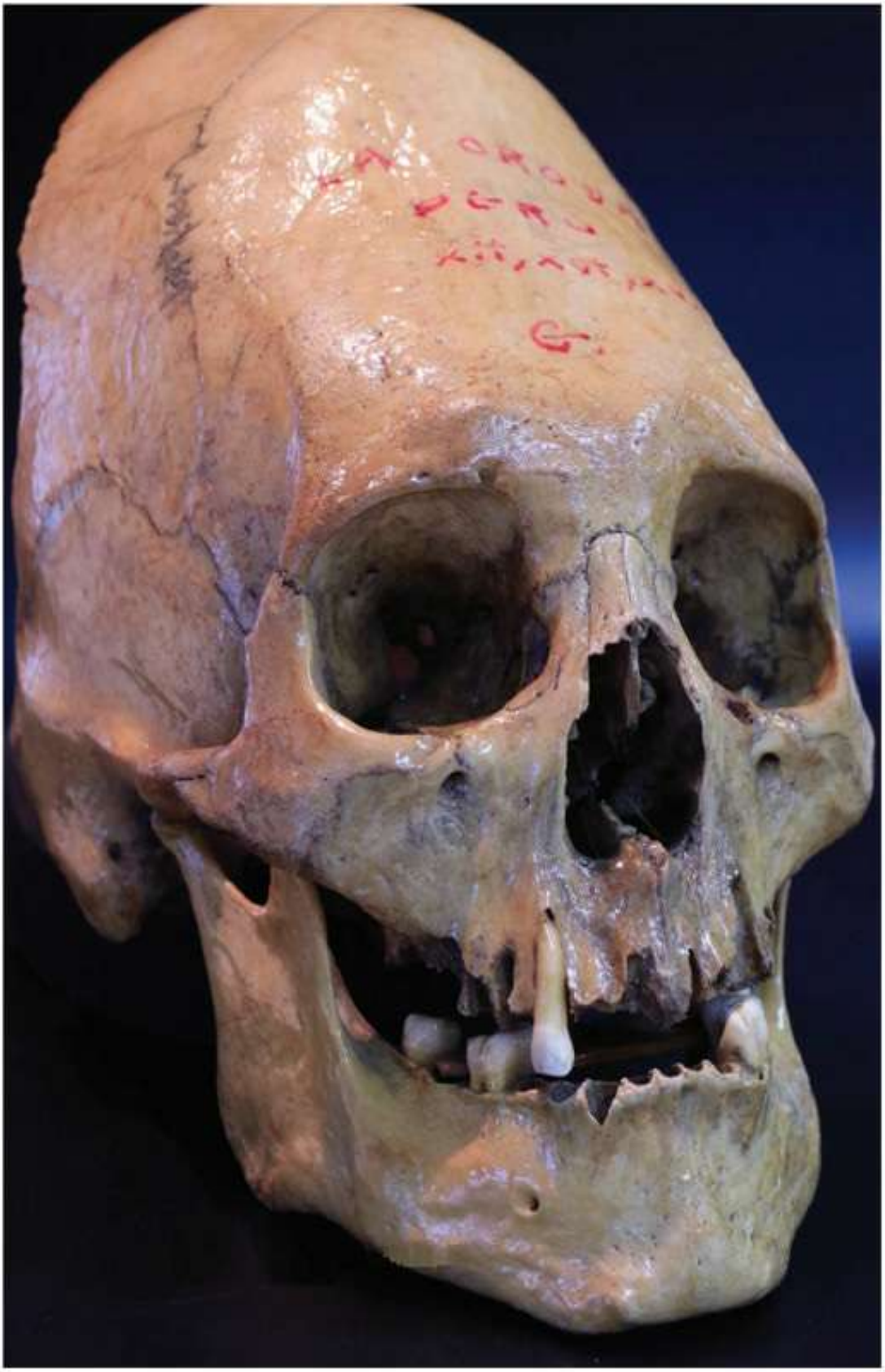
This is why we had a Dremel Tool with us. The plan was to bore into the skull, and then using a can of compressed air, to clean the area. After this we would change bits and then continue into the opening, collecting the powder on a clean sheet of paper. We did several of these holes and procured a lot of powder to be sent to the lab.

We also were permitted to take one tooth from the mandible—the

lower jaw.

With that in mind, John presented the artifacts to us. There were three skulls that his grandfather had left to him. There was a human skull that was also complete with a skeleton, which was most likely used in a classroom setting teaching anatomy. Then there was another skull that appeared to be Native American. Finally there was the museum artifact that had come from Peru. All three of these were kept in the same box so contamination was a real problem.

5b. Closeup of the Oregon skull (courtesy of R. Shaw).



5c. Closeup of the Oregon skull (courtesy of R. Shaw).

5d. Closeup of the Oregon skull (courtesy of R. Shaw).

We crowded around the Peruvian skull and began to examine it. While we were in Peru, we had handled numerous skulls at Sr. Juan's museum. Many of them did not have a parietal suture. (The suture that travels along the top of the skulls and divides the two parietal plates that are joined to the frontal plate and the occipital plate at the rear of the skull.)

The skulls in Sr. Juan's museum have been looked at by archaeologists and anthropologists, but the verdict is out as to what is causing the elongation.

Cranial deformation, or cradle head-boarding, is the practice of binding the head of an infant and re-shaping its skull, which then produces an elongation of the skull. While many of the skulls are the result of cradle head-boarding, not all of the skulls are, and thus, as I wrote about in On the Trail II, we know that a fetus that was found in a mummified pregnant woman was examined in 1842, and it was found to have an elongated skull. Obviously one cannot elongate a skull of a baby inside its mother's womb.

The skull that was in John's possession did have a parietal suture, but it was greatly elongated, and the frontal plate was bent back from the brow ridge at a 45-degree angle.

Please take a good look at the start of this chapter. The skull on the right is a normal human skull; the one on the left is the elongated skull from Peru. Notice the way the frontal plate bends back right above the eye sockets, or what is known as the brow ridge. The two skulls are dissimilar, and there are other differences. The zygomatic arch—the bone underneath the eye socket—was certainly more robust than its human counterpart.

I have shown pictures of the skull to medical doctors, and they concur that the skull seems to be anomalous.

What are we looking at here? Is the skull in Oregon the result of cranial deformation or something else like genetic manipulation by an outside agency?

Mondo and I placed the skull on a sheet of paper and took multiple samples from different parts of the skull. We also took bone samples from the occipital plate.

All of this was sent to the Paleo-DNA Lab in Canada, and we'll examine what the results were.

We sent the samples to the lab and waited for the results, and we'll now examine what the lab said.

The DNA Testing Results from the Canadian Lab

We sent the samples to the Paleo-DNA Lab in Thunder Bay, Canada, for testing. We were, and I believe they were, taken aback by the results. I will put the entire report in the appendix of this book for those who are interested in viewing all of the reports. What blew us away was we got different results from each of the samples. There was no congruency between the samples. Stephen Fratpietro, who was the lab technician who did the extractions and sequencing, told me: It's like these samples could have come from different people.

Nothing matched. Contamination? Most likely. However, we had one last extraction to test, and we sent that to UC Santa Cruz because they have Next Generation Sequencing, which sometimes can yield better results.

I'm a layman, and I don't pretend to understand the technical nuances of DNA testing, and I'm assuming that most of you who are reading this don't either.

However, I asked Stephen Fratpietro if he would answer some questions in regard to the testing, and we'll dig into that in a moment. We were hoping to see the haplogroups, which come from the mitochondrial DNA (from the mother), pointing to a Middle East origin. It didn't, and we were perplexed. Here's what Stephen had to say when I posed these questions.

Interview with Geneticist Stephen Fratpietro

5e. Geneticist Stephen Fratpietro.

Born and raised in Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada, Stephen attended Lakehead University for his undergraduate and post-graduate degrees. While pursuing his masters of science, majoring in chemistry, Stephen attended and

completed a training program offered through Lakehead University's Paleo-DNA Laboratory. This program ignited his studies in molecular biology. After graduating with his masters in 2001, Stephen began working for the Paleo-DNA Laboratory as a forensic analyst. Now, with over 15 years of experience extracting and interpreting genetic information primarily from ancient/degraded DNA samples, Stephen is now the technical manager at the Paleo-DNA Laboratory and continues his pursuit of providing quality DNA results for the most challenging samples.

L.A.: Please explain briefly what a DNA lab does.

S.F.: Our DNA lab is designed to perform DNA extraction, amplify or copy the DNA of interest, then read and interpret any DNA results from the many analyses that we perform. There are two main physically separated sections of the laboratory: the area where DNA is extracted from a sample and the DNA is prepared to be copied (pre-amplification), and the area where DNA is copied and analyzed (post-amplification).

In the pre-amplification area, samples are mechanically, physically, or chemically broken down into their cellular components. Then the DNA is isolated or purified from the rest. Once we determine what type of DNA to target and which region to copy, we prepare our samples for amplification.

In the post-amplification area, samples undergo the amplification reaction and, if successful, undergo a sequencing reaction that allows us to read each base of the DNA sequence or measure DNA of a particular size for comparison (fragment analysis).

Next, we interpret the data, provide a report to our customers, and help them understand our findings.

L.A.: Your lab can tell the haplogroup—what part of the world this person originated from. Please explain

how this is achieved.

S.F.: A haplogroup is a category used to distinguish groups of individuals from one another. The DNA profiles belonging to the same haplogroup will have similar DNA mutations. These mutations link a person to a particular haplogroup. When we develop a DNA profile (maternal or paternal) for an individual, we check each DNA mutation for a link to a particular haplogroup. There are some software programs that aid in predicting haplogroups. Each haplogroup has specific geographic origins throughout the world based on population studies.

L.A.: Please tell us the difference between mitochondrial DNA and nuclear DNA.

S.F.: Within each cell there is one nucleus (containing nuclear DNA) and hundreds of mitochondria (containing mitochondrial DNA). Each biological sample contains much more mitochondrial DNA available then nuclear DNA, hence why it is more successfully achieved in ancient/degraded specimens.

Mitochondrial DNA contains information passed down through the maternal lineage. For example, a female passes down her mitochondrial DNA to her children, but only the female children can continue to pass it on. It does not change very much as it is passed down through successive generations. This type of DNA is used for determining maternal ancestry.

Nuclear DNA contains information from both biological parents. It is unique to an individual. A biological mother and father pass down approximately 50 percent of their DNA to their children. This type of DNA is used for determining close relationships. There is a small section of the nuclear DNA, the 23rd chromosome, which contains

information on sex. Females possess two ‘X’ chromosomes, and males possess an ‘X’ and ‘Y’ chromosome. The ‘Y’ chromosome is passed down through the male lineage from father to son. It does not change very much as it is passed down through successive generations. This type of DNA is used for determining paternal ancestry.

L.A.: We sent you multiple samples from an elongated skull from Peru that was in a private collection in Oregon. The results were all over the map, to use your words. Why do you think this was?

S.F.: I can only account for the samples once they were received at our laboratory. It appeared as if each sample that we tested came from a different source because many different mitochondrial DNA profiles were generated. Did each sample submitted actually come from the same elongated skull? Could we be detecting contamination from a previous handler? I don’t know, as we don’t know the DNA profiles of anyone that came in contact with the skull as a comparison.

L.A.: The haplogroups seemed to change with each sample we sent. Why do you think this happened?

S.F.: Once again, because of the different mutations observed with the mitochondrial DNA profiles of each sample analyzed, different haplogroups were observed. I wouldn’t say they changed, but different haplogroups were detected. This seems to indicate that the DNA generated came from different sources. Even when DNA damage occurs from within the same sample, the profiles produced would show some similarity, but not in this case.

L.A.: We sent you two teeth that the owner of the skull allowed us to take. The results were that the skull was from a male, yet the powder pointed to the

artifact being female. Why do think this was?

S.F.: When trying to identify the sex of an individual, you are going to identify a male, female, or have no result. For sex identification, a female result will show one 'peak' of data for 'X'. A male result will show two 'peaks' of data for 'X' and 'Y'. With degraded material, sometimes an anomaly called 'dropout' may occur where one of the two peaks (most likely the 'Y') does not show up and may result in a misidentification. This is why the result may vary from sample to sample depending on the level of preservation of DNA. It could also be due to contamination. You have a 50/50 shot at identifying the sex.

L.A.: Please explain why you think the samples were contaminated even though some of the samples were from fresh powder that we extracted from the interior of the skull?

S.F.: Without physically seeing the item itself, I can only guess that the skull was heavily handled over the years. Therefore any surface of the skull that is exposed to the environment could be contaminated. If the powder from the interior of the skull was just scraped off the interior surface, we could just be looking at surface contamination even though it was from inside the skull cavity. There is also no way of knowing how much contaminant DNA can leech into a sample from the surface. It is also possible that the tools used to remove the powder were not sterile and contained exogenous (outside the sample) DNA.

L.A.: What sequencing method did your lab use in order to determine the haplogroup?

S.F.: Our laboratory used the Sanger sequencing method to develop the mitochondrial DNA profiles and determined the haplogroup by researching the

mutations found within the DNA sequence.

L.A.: In your opinion, why were the results so different?

S.F.: It is a real mystery. It almost seems that if each of the samples we worked on came from the same source (the skull), then the skull was heavily contaminated from different sources of DNA over the years. Either that or the skull was pieced together from multiple individuals. Certain parts of the skull could've been more contaminated from handlers than others.

L.A.: Your closing thoughts?

S.F.: Looking at any object that has been passed down through many generations has its share of challenges. Nobody knew of DNA analysis back then and probably never thought to take special care when handling the skull. Fast forward to today and most objects of this caliber are treated quite differently and, unfortunately, any previous handling mistakes cannot be undone easily. It would be interesting to know the exact history of this skull. Who had possession of it and when? Was it just a display piece or was it used in some kind of ceremony? I believe it was treated with some kind of preservative. This definitely sealed any contamination that was on the outer service of the skull and could be what we are detecting today.

Summation

In some ways we were no closer in finding out the true origins of the sample than we were at the start of the testing.

Needless to say Richard, Mondo, and I were disappointed. What it showed us was that getting clean samples to test is essential to obtaining good

DNA results. Stephen suggested in a phone conversation that perhaps the skull was used in a blood-drinking ritual, which is certainly a possibility.

This report was a far cry from the early results given to us by a geneticist who was fired from his position for continuing his work on the elongated skulls, who stated this:

> Whatever the sample labeled 3A has come from - **it had mtDNA with mutations unknown in any human, primate or animal known so far**. The data is very sketchy, though, and A LOT of sequencing still needs to be done to recover the complete mtDNA sequence. But a few fragments I was able to sequence from this sample 3A indicate that if these mutations will hold we are dealing with a new human-like creature, very distant from Homo sapiens, Neanderthals, and Denisovans. I am not sure it will even fit into the known evolutionary tree. The question is, if they were so different, they could not interbreed with humans. Breeding within their small population, they may have degenerated due to inbreeding. That would explain buried children - they were either low or not viable.

Brien Foerster released this on his Facebook page, and it went viral. It was all over the Internet! Lots of folks weighed in on the preliminary results, and Brien was essentially hoisted on the petard of bad archeology.

You would think that anthropologists and archaeologists would have made a beeline to Paracas and obtained samples for themselves. This wasn't the case. There was a lot of harrumphing from both the scientific and academic community, but no one, to the best of my knowledge, made an effort to go to Peru and do the work . . . except for us.

We did go back to Peru, and Sr. Juan, the curator of the Paracas History Museum, allowed us to unwrap the baby mummy hair. What we found there was, in my opinion, revolutionary and will be the subject of the next chapter. Hang on to your seatbelt!

The Oregon Skull Compared to One of the Largest Skulls in Sr. Juan's Museum

5f. Skull on left is Oregon skull, the skull on the right is one of the

larger skulls found in the Paracas History Museum.

The skull on the right (See insert 5f) is one of the larger skulls found in the Paracas History Museum. When we were down there unwrapping the almost 2,000-year-old baby mummy skull, Joe Taylor, who is the curator of his own museum, The Mount Blanco Museum, molded the skull you see on the right. We also measured the cranial capacity of this skull and found it to be outside the normal range of a human skull. Aaron Judkins, the archaeologist who did extensive measuring on several of the skulls (his report can be found in full in On the Trail of the Nephilim II) found out that this skull had about 25 to 35 percent more cranial capacity than what human beings should have. In other words, it was outside the normal range. While cradle head-boarding can elongate a skull, it cannot create more mass, period.

Now take a look at the skull on the left and compare it the model that Joe Taylor created. I think you will agree it is larger. The skull on the left, which we call the Oregon Skull, has a hole in the occipital area that deconstructs the right parietal plate. As of this post, we have not attempted to measure what the cranial capacity might be. Another interesting detail is the skull on the right from Sr. Juan's museum is greatly elongated, and it is what I would call a classic cone head. The Oregon skull, as I mentioned before, slants back at a 45-degree angle from the brow ridge. This is certainly not normal by any standard. Here's what one medical doctor had to say about it.

A Medical Doctor Weighs in

I was at a conference in Tennessee last year and was giving my presentation based on my two books On the Trail of the Nephilim I & II.

L.A.: What are your thoughts on this elongated skull?

M.D.: Your series on cradle head-boarding has been very interesting and very intriguing as a physician. I'm a medical doctor and had a lot of training in anatomy, and I've done a lot of examination of skeletons in my practice. This—he points to the elongated Oregon Skull—is very interesting to me in that I don't believe this resulted from cradle head-

boarding. We see the zygomatic arch is very elongated, very prominent, as well as a very prominent jaw. I am really intrigued with the almost 45-degree angle; how it drops almost to a horizontal angle. You would think that if this were a natural head-boarding effect, it would be pushing more up to the vertical. This is certainly one of the more bizarre samples you've given us to look at.

A Comparative Craniometrical Analysis of the Foramen Magnums of Two Elongated Skulls from Paracas, Peru

By Rick Woodward, M.A., Consulting Anthropologist

Introduction

Craniometry is the scientific measurement of the skull. These measurements are important in both physical anthropology and forensic science. Specific variations in the cranial index reflect complex interactions between both genetic and environmental factors on populations. Likewise, morphic and non-morphic studies of human skulls are important to anthropological practice in that these studies produce specific physical genetic markers and traits that can be extrapolated into several fields of analysis. Specific genetic traits can indicate sex, age, diet, and in some instances may indicate geographic and environmental origin. Accordingly, there are certain genetic markers that are prominent within genetic populations.These markers are carried from parent to offspring and can become a genetic indicator of a specific population.

In the human skull there are clearly defined positions of cranial elements and processes that are based on genetic structure. Most modern human skulls can be studied across the population spectrum, and those genetic indicators remain more or less constant in placement. When we see a dramatic change in the positions of these cranial elements, it is usually indicative of either a cultural manipulation of the skull or a change in the DNA structure. Specific measurements can be made to determine if these changes are indeed genetic or the results of cultural cranial modification through the use of cradle-

boarding, cranial wrapping, or other forms of cultural manipulation.

Materials and Methods

This study was a direct craniometrical comparison of two different elongated skulls from the Paracas region of Peru with an anatomically average human lab skull. The main purpose of this study was to look for any anomalies in the position and shape of the foramen magnum. Any anomaly in the position or shape of the foramen magnum would indicate a change in genetic structure. Also, any other corroborating anomalies were noted.

Precision instrument measurements were taken on all skulls as well as photographs. These measurements were compared both across the specimens in the lab and with specific averages as noted in the literature base.

Literature and Research

A general review of both written and online sources was conducted, and averages for the size and shape of the foramen magnum were taken from a reliable journal source (Gruber, Henneburg, et al., 2009). These averages were found to be consistent with lab skulls on hand. General averages of the foramen magnum as given in both the literature (Gruber, 2009) indicated an average of 25-37 mm transverse and 32-45 mm sagittal diameter.

Information for the Paracas skulls was provided by specific literature and photos from two volumes by L.A. Marzulli (Marzulli, 2013, and Marzulli, 2014,) in which measurements of the skull were mentioned in a report by Aaron Judkins, PhD. Judkins remarked on several abnormalities in the skulls studied in this report, including but not limited to: extra cranial bones, absence of sagittal sutures, and flattened nasals (Marzulli, 2014).

There were exact anatomical replicas of the two Paracas skulls provided by L.A. Marzulli and the comparative lab skull was on hand in the lab. All skulls were of adults that were similar in age.

Results

Two major anomalies were noted in the size and shape of the foramen

magnums on the Paracas skulls (figure 1). Both skulls exhibited foramen magnum sizes that were markedly below normal at 20 cm. Also the shape of the foramen magnums in the Paracas skulls, which in both our comparative lab skull and skulls pictured in general anatomical references, were ovoid in shape, allowing for both a transverse and sagittal diameter to be measured, were spherical in nature allowing the measurements to be the same in both the transverse and sagittal diameter.

Two other major anomalies were noted in the actual placement of the foramen magnums in the Paracas skulls. Marked differences in the placement of the foramen magnum in relationship to both the mandibular alignment and the occipital crest were noted and measured (Figure 2). In the comparative lab skull the fora77 men magnum actually bordered and edged the mandibular alignment. However, in the Paracas skulls the foramen magnums were set distal from the mandibular alignment by 3 cm.

Distance to the occipital crest was recorded as abnormal even given the elongation of the Paracas skulls. The averages as given in the literature (Gruber, 2009) were approximately between 7 and 9 cm. The lab skull measured 7 cm and fell within the average. However, the Paracas skulls were measured at between 3.5 and 4 cm respectively, another indication of genetic difference between the Paracas skulls and our comparative lab skull.

The last major anomaly that was studied was the absence of the foramen ovale in the Paracas skulls. The foramen ovale is an important set of conduit holes through which, in modern humans, several nerve and vascular assemblies are routed to the face and brain. Generally this is a conduit for the mandibular nerve that controls certain motor functions of the mandible, the trigeminal nerve (a nerve responsible for sensation in the face), and motor functions such as biting and chewing. The lesser petrosal nerve (another facial nerve), emissary vein, which feeds blood to the sinuses, and the small meningeal artery: a facial vascular assemblage wherein most of the blood flow is dispersed to extra cranial structures around the infratemporal fossa. In the Paracas skulls this conduit is missing and does not show signs of having ever been present (Figure 3).

Summary

Indications, from both precise measurements and general comparison, show that there are definite genetic attributes in the foramen magnums of the two Paracas skulls that are markedly different from current modern averages. Also, these are specific attributes that cannot be attributed to cultural cranial modification of the skull and can only be linked to the general genetics of the Paracas individuals.

In conclusion, a larger sample from Paracas may indicate that these anomalies are general across the population, and specific DNA tests should be made to find the difference in the genetic markers that would be indicative of the types of physical differences in the foramen magnums of the individual.

Given the size and shape of the foramen magnums of the Paracas individuals, one may find that the spinal column exhibits marked difference in both size and shape for genetic averages of comparative skeletal models. This could be facilitated with the recovery and analysis of spinal bones from the same population.

Appendix 1

Figure 1: Differences in the size and shape of the foramen magnums.

5g. Differences in the size and shape of the foramen magnums.

Figure 2: Differences in placement of the foramen magnums in relation to the mandibular alignment.

5h. Differences in placement of the foramen magnums in relation to the mandibular alignment.

Figure 3: Absence of foramen ovale

5i. Absence of foramen ovale. Foramen ovale is indicated by the pointer.

Personal Observations and Comments

It is my professional opinion that the differences in the foramen magnums in the Paracas skulls could not have been achieved through cultural cranial deformation and is certainly not indicative of a general skeletal disease-related deformity. The marked differences then must be genetic in nature and would have produced an individual that was physically very different from the indigenous peoples of the Paracas region of Peru.

The absence of the foramen ovale, along with the size and shape of the foramen magnum, indicates an individual that may not only look physically different but also have an altogether different skeletal, nerve, and vascular structure. You cannot reroute nerves and blood vessels through cultural cranial deformation; this must be genetic.

Taking into account the information from the skulls that were studied, I would expect to see individuals that were gracile in stature, walking very erect, with longer, rounder, more slender necks (possibly elongated), larger eyes, and a rounder face with a small, flattened nose. I base my observations strictly on the evidence of the structure of the skulls.

DNA tests should be conducted to verify genetic differences in the elongated Paracas skulls and current human DNA averages.

— Rick Woodward, M.A., Consulting Anthropologist

Works cited

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L.A. Marzulli, 2013. On the Trail of the Nephilim. California. Spiral of Life.

L.A. Marzulli, 2014. On the Trail of the Nephilim II. California. Spiral of Life.

A Visual Comparative Craniometrical Analysis of Elongated Skull 4 La Oroja, Peru

By Rick Woodward, MA.

Consulting Anthropologist

Introduction

In the human skull there are unmistakable characteristics of cranial components and processes that depend on a specific hereditary structure. These structures can be measured and/or compared scientifically using several accurate methods. Most modern human skulls can be studied across the population spectrum, and those genetic indicators remain more or less constant in placement. When there is a dramatic change in the positions of these cranial components, it is generally a characteristic of either a cultural cranial deformation of the skull or an adjustment in the DNA structure. Usually, these changes can be visually documented by a standard comparative study and can then later be quantified by quality measurements. Visual comparative studies can be completed by either direct interaction with the skull or by high quality photographs.

Materials and Methods

This study was a general comparison of several high quality photographs of elongated skulls from the Paracas region of Peru with high quality photographs of skull 4 from La Oroja, Peru, and of a modern (lab) human skull. The main purpose of this study was to compare and note any anomalies between skull 4 and two other skulls (skull 1 and skull 2) from Paracas and a human skull of modernity. Any anomaly in the position of the foramen magnum would indicate a change in genetic structure. Also, any other anomalies were noted as found.

All photographs of the Paracas skulls and the skull from La Oroja were provided by L.A. Marzulli, a member of the Paracas research/recovery team. The photographs of skull 1 and 2 were taken of exact models of the original skulls. The photographs of skull 4 were taken of a field recovered skull. These photographs were compared with a standardized lab photo of a medical comparative, unaltered human skull.

Results

The foramen magnum in skull 4 indicated a distal movement from the mandibular alignment similar to skull 1 and skull 2. The foramen magnum in skull 4 was also smaller than the modern skull but not as small as the foramen magnum in skulls 1 and 2. The foramen magnum in skull 4 was also more ovoid in shape than skulls 1 and 2 but not as distinct as in the modern lab skull.

Skull 4 possessed clearly foramen ovale, which was a characteristic absent in skulls 1 and 2. The foramen ovale process in skull 4, however, was not as distinct as in the modern lab skull.

The zygomatic processes in skull 4 were larger than in all the other skulls. They were also rounder in shape but were smaller in bone size.

The most interesting anomaly was that skull 4 had pronounced indication of an occipital bun and a more defined occipital crest. This would have been found in some Neanderthal species, although the occipital bun in skull 4 was certainly not of that size or prominence.

Indications

Skull 4 exhibited distal movement in the foramen magnum in relation to both the occipital crest and the mandibular alignment. This would indicate that the genetics of skull 4 and the modern lab skull were dissimilar. Also, the shape of the foramen magnum in skull 4 being more ovoid and larger than skulls 1 and 2 would indicate that the genetics of skull 4 were dissimilar from skull 1 and 2 and more similar to the modern lab skull, though still below average in size. This would be further evidenced by the fact that the foramen ovale process was present in skull 4 but not present in skulls 1 and 2.

The zygomatic processes indicate genetic dissimilarities between skull 4 and all other skulls in that those processes were larger and more rounded in skull 4. This would allow for larger, rounder eyes.

Again, the most interesting anomaly of skull 4 was the presence of a slightly raised occipital crest and an identifiable occipital bun. This is an ancient skeletal feature that we currently believe originated suddenly approximately 40,000 years ago in both the African continent and in the Levant. The occipital bun does rarely make its appearance in modern humans

but without the pronounced occipital crest. This gives an indication that the genetics of skull 4 were different from all the other skulls.

Opinions and Comments

Skull 4 is perplexing to say the least, as it shows traits of modern humans and also very ancient traits. It also exhibits some traits that are completely different from any human. The easiest way to describe skull 4 would be that it is the child of individuals represented by skulls 1 and 2 and the modern lab skull.

This individual was no doubt more robust physically than the individuals represented by skulls 1 and 2, but also quite different from the individual represented by the modern lab. Skull 4 would have had a more gracile appearance with large rounded eyes. He would have walked very erect, more than a modern human, but not as erect as the individuals of skulls 1 and 2.

Recommendations and Further Study

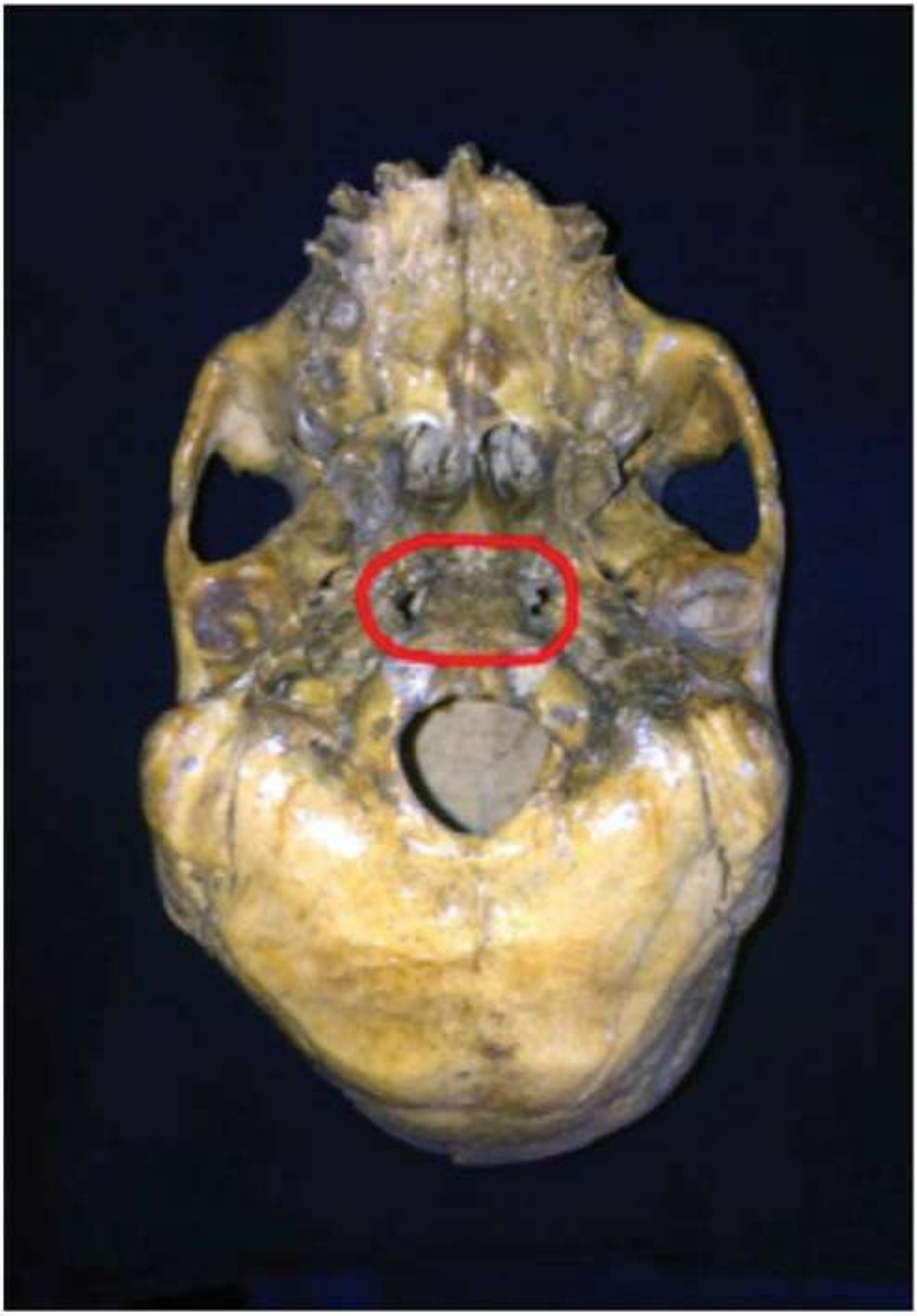
My recommendations are that precision measurements be taken of skull 4 and that DNA tests be completed to determine genetic variation and possible physical differences from modern humans. This data should then be compared to skulls 1 and 2 and to the modern lab skull.

Appendix

Figure 1: Distal movement of the foramen magnum

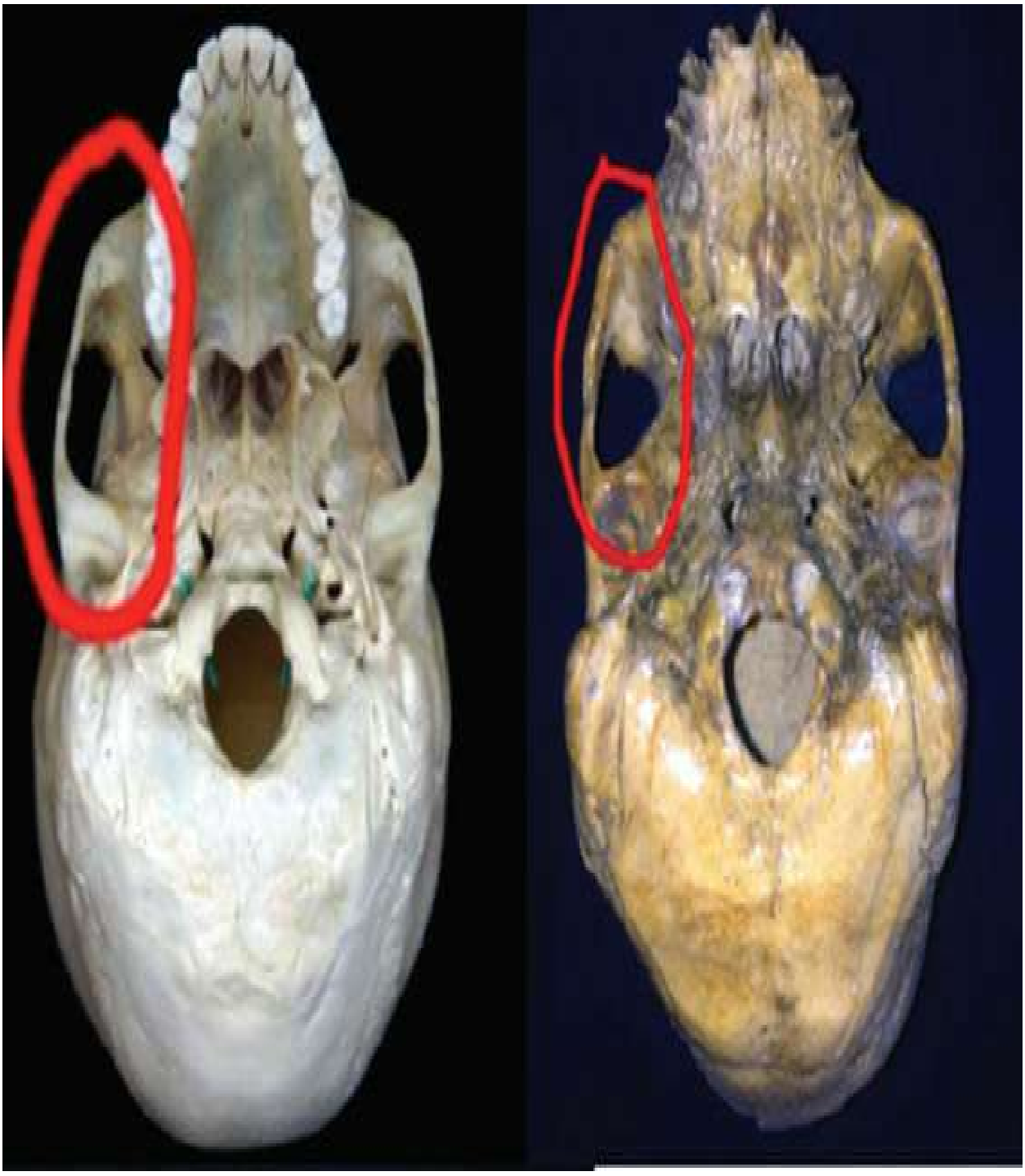
5j. Distal movement of the foramen magnum. Lab skull is on the left, skull “4” is on the right.

Figure 2: Foramen ovale present in skull 4



5k. Foramen ovale present in skull “4.”

Figure 3: Larger zygomatic processes



5l. Larger zygomatic processes.

Figure 4: The Occipital Bun

5m. The occipital bun.

Rick Woodward is an archaeologist as well as an instructor of anthropology and geography. He has worked in the field of both anthropology and geography for more than twenty years and taught at three major universities. When he's not teaching or doing research, he can be found writing songs, playing guitar, and spending time with his wife, Brenda, and their many cats and dogs. They currently reside in Louisiana.

Oregon Elongated Skull Update

Richard Shaw and I flew to Canada to meet with the two geneticists who tested the Oregon skull samples. One of the more interesting aspects of the trip was when we interviewed Stephen Fratpietro who did the testing on the samples sent to him.

I asked him, what was the best method of collecting samples from the skull so as to avoid contamination? I also related to him how the samples were taken with the Dremel Tool. (We show this in great detail in WATCHERS X.)

I told Stephen that the way we collected the powder was to first drill a shallow hole into the skull and then, using compressed air, blow it out.

We also changed the paper below after this initial bore.

The second hole was deeper, and it was from this hole that we collected the powder, which was then sealed and mailed to the Canadian lab.

Stephen went on the record stating that this was the best way to ensure the least amount of contamination of the samples that were taken.

1. Mondo Gonzales and I were dressed from head to toe in lab clothes, hair nets, masks, complete body suits, boots, double arm sleeves, and gloves.

2. We were very careful to place a clean sheet of paper—that had never been handled before—under the sample.

3. We used compressed air to blow the residue from the initial bore hole and removed the first sheet of paper.

4. We then used a new sheet of paper to catch the powder coming from the skull.

5. The sample was immediately folded and taped and later sent to the

lab in Canada.

With that in mind, we found the DNA results that came from the Canadian lab very intriguing. The bottom line is that mitochondrial DNA was found from the powder and it was haplogroup T2b. I copied this part of the report below, and this haplogroup originated in Syria and/or the Fertile Crescent (modern Syria and Turkey).

Needless to say, Richard and I were very encouraged by this as it points to a Middle Eastern origin, which bolsters our hypothesis that these skulls may have originated in the Middle East. In other words, these skulls that I believe are the remains of certain Nephilim tribes fled the Promised Land at the onset of the Israelites coming into the land and destroying them.

The above profiles in Table 2 are three distinct maternal lineages. Sample Tooth (3) is indicative of mitochondrial haplogroup B4, and sample Powder (4) is indicative of mitochondrial haplogroup T2b. There is not enough data to determine the haplogroup of Fragment (2).

Mitochondrial DNA haplogroup T (Tara) originated around 10,000-12,000 years ago in Mesopotamia and/or the Fertile Crescent (modern Syria and Turkey). Members of T migrated northwest into Europe and east as far as modern Pakistan and India. Although T was present during the early and middle Upper Paleolithic haplogroup, T is largely considered one of the main genetic signatures of the Neolithic expansions. A group of modern humans living in the Fertile Crescent (present day northern Syria and Turkey) began domesticating plants, nuts, and seeds.

Chapter 6: The Paracas Baby Mummy Skull

I first saw the Paracas skulls in 2013 when we mounted an expedition to Peru to see, first hand, the elongated skulls that I had seen on YouTube. The creator of the YouTube videos that drew us down to Peru like swallows to Capistrano was the indefatigable Brien Foerster, who was then the assistant curator of the Paracas museum.

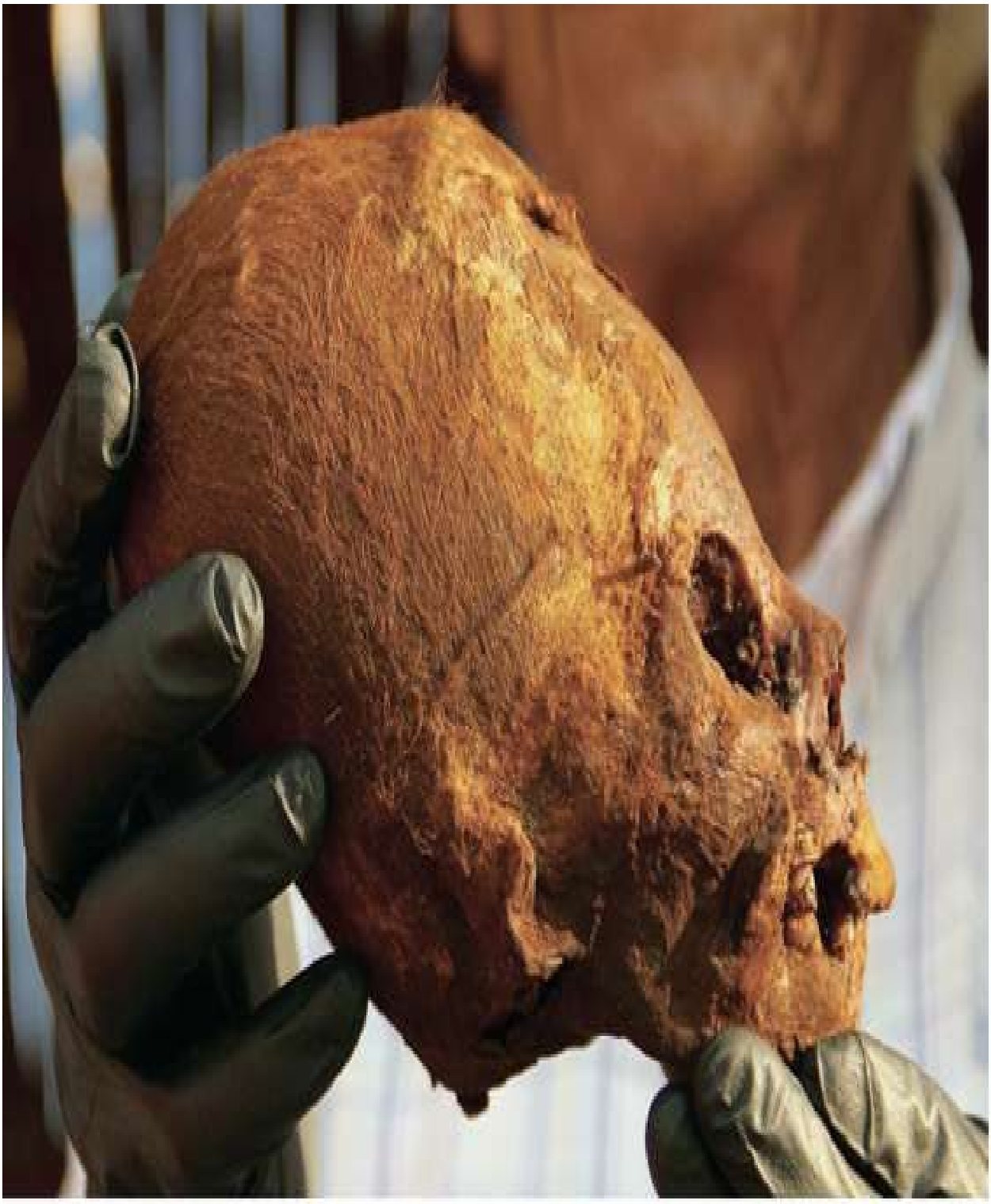
Sr. Juan Navarro, who was the curator at the time, passed away in March of 2016. I dedicated On the Trail of the Nephilim II to him. He was a friend, and he will be missed.

It was Sr. Juan who mentored Brien in the Paracas culture and the enigmatic elongated skulls. We interviewed both men in our WATCHERS series: specifically in WATCHERS 6, and then later, in WATCHERS 8.

While there the first time, Sr. Juan showed us a group of three elongated skulls, one of which was still wrapped in mummy wrappings; the other two were fully exposed but had hair on them.

These three skulls were taken from the Chongos Necropolis, which is a short drive from Paracas.

6a. Joe Taylor with numbered samples.



6b. Paracus baby skull in sunlight. Note the color of the hair.

6c. A closeup of the Paracus baby skull.

Paracas sits on a beautiful bay on the coast of Peru and enjoys a

wonderful climate all year round. Paracas is one of the driest places on earth receiving less than one quarter inch of rain per year. Many of the houses don't have a roof that can shed water as there's no need for it.

The Paracas History Museum has bamboo poles for a roof, and the sunlight would find its way between the spaces in the poles and shine into the museum.

The Chongos Necropolis reminds me of the Sahara Desert because it is a rolling, ever-changing landscape of sand dunes that stretch for miles. Eroding adobe pyramids standing like silent sentinels interrupt the stark scenery to a long forgotten civilization. The three skulls that Sr. Juan had in his museum were found together in one grave. Sr. Juan bought the skulls from a huaquero—a grave robber—and they are in his museum and also are registered at the regional museum in Ica.

When we were in Paracas the first time, we asked if we could unwrap what Sr. Juan and Brien referred to as the baby mummy skull or just "the baby."

Sr. Juan declined, and we were disappointed but understood his reluctance to do so.

A year later we returned to Paracas, and this time Sr. Juan allowed us to unwrap the baby. (All of this is covered in my book, On the Trail II, and in our film WATCHERS 8.)

When we unwrapped the baby, we were taken aback by how elongated the skull was and also the striking color of the hair, which was very fine and reddish blond, or what I thought was strawberry blond in color.

In the process of unwrapping the baby, we were able to collect hair samples that we then sent to America for DNA testing. This chapter will deal with the results of the testing. (Legally we are allowed to take hair samples as long as there is no scalp attached.)

As I mentioned before, we believe there was a diaspora when Joshua and Caleb pressed in to the Promised Land or the Levant some 3,500 years ago.

I believe the Nephilim tribes fled, and some went north into Europe while others traveled the Mediterranean Sea to the Atlantic; and then, as Thor

Heyerdahl proved in his bestselling book Ra, all one needed to do was set sail, and the trade winds would push you to the island of Barbados in the "New World."

With that in mind, and if our hypothesis was true, we would see evidence of it, and that's why I'm on the trail!

To cut to the chase here, we received the initial testing from a lab in the U.S., and the haplogroup came back U2e1, which only originates in Europe! (See the official report at the end of the chapter.)

The sample was determined to be a male, and the haplogroup originated **in Europe**—according to the testing—about 15,000 years ago.

Of course, the sample was tested again to make sure, and the results held.

In other words, we have an artifact that should not be there according to the standard historical paradigm. We were ecstatic to hear the results as it points to the veracity of our hypothesis.

I then sent four other hair samples originating from Sr. Juan's museum to two different labs for testing. Two of the hair samples were taken from skulls that were from the grave where the baby was taken. We wondered if there was a relationship between them.

Results from the Carbon 14 testing of the Baby Skull

I also took a very small piece of the textile wrapping that fell off the skull while unwrapping it, and with Sr. Juan's permission had it carbon 14 dated. The lab had no idea of what they were testing other than it was old. I sent off the sample and the results are below.

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Darden Hood
President

Ronald Hatfield
Christopher Patrick
Deputy Directors

May 5, 2015

Dr. L.A. Marzulli
Spiral of Life
33062 Decker School Road
Malibu, CA 90265-2340
United States

RE: Radiocarbon Dating Result For Sample Fragment #1

Dear Dr. Marzulli:

Enclosed is the radiocarbon dating result for one sample recently sent to us. As usual, specifics of the analysis are listed on the report with the result and calibration data is provided where applicable. The Conventional Radiocarbon Age has been corrected for total fractionation effects and where applicable, calibration was performed using 2013 calibration databases (cited on the graph pages).

The web directory containing the table of results and PDF download also contains pictures, a cvs spreadsheet download option and a quality assurance report containing expected vs. measured values for 3-5 working standards analyzed simultaneously with your samples.

The reported result is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2005 Testing Accreditation PJLA #59423 standards and all pretreatments and chemistry were performed here in our laboratories and counted in our own accelerators here in Miami. Since Beta is not a teaching laboratory, only graduates trained to strict protocols of the ISO/IEC 17025:2005 Testing Accreditation PJLA #59423 program participated in the analysis.

As always Conventional Radiocarbon Ages and sigmas are rounded to the nearest 10 years per the conventions of the 1977 International Radiocarbon Conference. When counting statistics produce sigmas lower than +/- 30 years, a conservative +/- 30 BP is cited for the result.

When interpreting the result, please consider any communications you may have had with us regarding the sample. As always, your inquiries are most welcome. If you have any questions or would like further details of the analysis, please do not hesitate to contact us.

The cost of the analysis was charged to the VISA card provided. Thank you. As always, if you have any questions or would like to discuss the results, don't hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Darden Hood

Digital signature on file

BETA ANALYTIC INC.
DR. M.A. TAMERS and MR. D.G. HOOD
4985 S.W. 74 COURT
MIAMI, FLORIDA, USA 33155
PH: 305-667-5167 FAX:305-663-0964
beta@radiocarbon.com

REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

Dr. L.A. Marzulli

Report Date: 5/5/2015

Spiral of Life

Material Received: 4/20/2015

Sample Data	Measured Radiocarbon Age	d13C	Conventional Radiocarbon Age(*)
Beta - 409188	760 +/- 30 BP	-19.5 o/oo	850 +/- 30 BP

SAMPLE : Fragment #1
ANALYSIS : AMS-Standard delivery
MATERIAL/PRETREATMENT : (bone collagen): collagen extraction: with alkali: with solvent extraction
2 SIGMA CALIBRATION : Cal AD 1183 to 1276 (Cal BP 767 to 674)

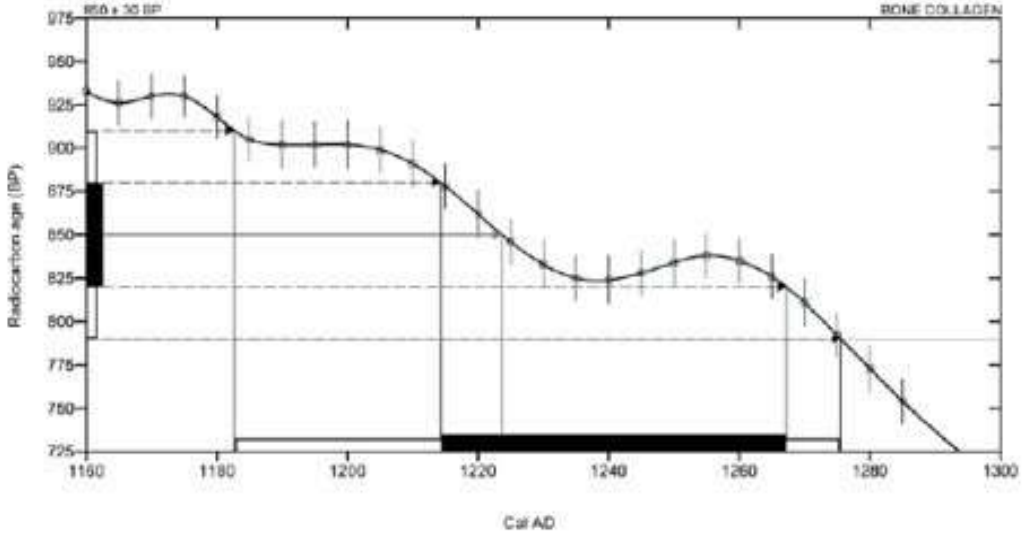
Dates are reported as RCYBP (radiocarbon years before present, "present" = AD 1950). By international convention, the modern reference standard was 95% the 14C activity of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Oxalic Acid (SRM 4990C) and calculated using the Libby 14C half-life (5568 years). Quoted errors represent 1 relative standard deviation statistics (68% probability) counting errors based on the combined measurements of the sample, background, and modern reference standards. Measured 13C/12C ratios (delta 13C) were calculated relative to the PDB-1 standard.

The Conventional Radiocarbon Age represents the Measured Radiocarbon Age corrected for isotopic fractionation, calculated using the delta 13C. On rare occasion where the Conventional Radiocarbon Age was calculated using an assumed delta 13C, the ratio and the Conventional Radiocarbon Age will be followed by "*". The Conventional Radiocarbon Age is not calendar calibrated. When available, the Calendar Calibrated result is calculated from the Conventional Radiocarbon Age and is listed as the "Two Sigma Calibrated Result" for each sample.

CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12 = -19.5 o/oo ; lab. mult = 1)

Laboratory number	**Beta-409188**
Conventional radiocarbon age	**850 ± 30 BP**
Calibrated Result (95% Probability)	**Cal AD 1183 to 1276 (Cal BP 767 to 674)**
Intercept of radiocarbon age with calibration curve	Cal AD 1224 (Cal BP 726)
Calibrated Result (68% Probability)	Cal AD 1214 to 1267 (Cal BP 736 to 683)



Database used
SHCAL13

References

Mathematics used for calibration scenario
A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates. Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2):317-322

References to SHCAL13 database
Hogg AG, Hua Q, Blackwell PG, Niu M, Buck CE, Guilderson TP, Heaton TJ, Palmer JG, Reimer PJ, Reimer RW, Turney CSM, Zimmerman SRH. 2013. SHCal13 Southern Hemisphere calibration, 0–50,000 years cal BP. Radiocarbon 55(4):1889–1903

Brien Foerster and Sr. Juan believed the dating pointed to the end of the Paracas culture in the area. The Paracas people appear from literally nowhere. They have an advanced culture with incredible weaving and textiles. They might have had the potter's wheel as we see evidence of pottery that is very fine and uniform and could only have been produced on a potter's wheel.

The Paracas people arrived roughly 3,500 years ago, which fits the timeline of the diaspora from the Levant or Promised Land perfectly.

They vanished into history without a trace, and all we have left are their textiles and the mysterious elongated skulls, which are displayed in the museums in Lima and elsewhere in Peru.

No one knows what happened to the Paracas people, but I'll take a moment to digress and point out some new information that corroborates what I wrote about in On the Trail II.

Author's Side Bar: The Stonehenge Connection?

Maria Wheatley is an investigator and author and has written a small book about the elongated skulls that were found in the long barrows—grave sites—near Stonehenge, England. What she discovered was that there were elongated skulls that had blunt force trauma to their left side. Someone with a war club who was right handed hit these people on the left side of their head, which caused their death.

What I found interesting, and I discussed it in some detail in **On the Trail II**, is we found the same type of wounds in a place near Paracas called Camacho. This was a mass grave that we believed was, in fact, a killing site. There were elongated skulls everywhere, and I counted more than 60. There were no funerary objects, no respect, nor signs of mourning. This was a killing field, and the question that has remained unanswered and will most likely remain unanswered is why?

Why were these people, and there were both men and women in the mass grave, taken to this hill overlooking the Paracas Bay and one by one killed with blunt-force trauma to the side of the head.

Why?

Is there a connection between Stonehenge, England, which is thousands of miles away and in a different hemisphere, and what happened on a lonely hill in Camacho, Peru?

I think there might be.

At one point I had a forensic anthropologist lined up to go and investigate, but at the last minute he pulled out to protect his career.

What I find interesting is that this site is a forensic anthropologist's dream. It's easy to dig as it is mostly sand. It's well preserved, as there's little or no rain, and the graves have been undisturbed for centuries.

Perhaps his expertise could have given us new information.

One point to consider is this. Elongated skulls are found everywhere, all over the planet. It is my assertion that while many of them are the results of cradle head-boarding, not all are, and thus we might be looking at an outside agency manipulating the human genome to its own ends.

Genesis 3 states: **I will put enmity between your seed and the seed of the woman.**

In other words, there is an ongoing seed war between the fallen cherub and human beings.

They will mingle with the seed of men but not cleave with them. The Nephilim were on the earth in those days and also afterward when the sons of

god saw the daughters of men and had children by them…

The DNA Result

Here is the DNA result, and, as you can see once you read the report, it points to a **European haplotype**. That shouldn't be there, and as the lab told us the sample may have been contaminated. However, I was there and watched the proceedings, and the hair that came off of the skull while Joe Taylor was unwrapping it was put immediately into a collection bag. It is this bag that was sent to the lab.

More testing needs to be done, but what this report does, at least for the time being, is re-write what we have been told in both academia and the scientific community: that the Americas were peopled by Asians who came across the Bering Strait at the end of the last ice age.

Obviously, if the baby's haplogroup is European, there is a disparity with the currently held position.

People will complain that the sample was contaminated. They'll tell us the results were skewed. They'll come up with every excuse imaginable in order to keep the evidence from the public.

We are involved in more testing of hair samples that came from the Paracas History Museum. There might be a chance that some of these reports make it into this book before it goes to print. At least I hope so.

Report on methods and shotgun sequencing of hair sample

Overview

AIM: To determine whether DNA is preserved in an ancient hair sample. If ancient DNA is preserved, to determine the mitochondrial haplotype of the individual (human) whose hair it is.

Methods

Wet Lab: All wet lab work was performed in a clean lab. We first

isolated the hair from the tissue and cleaned the hair using molecular grade water. We extracted and isolated DNA from a subsample of the hair (~30mg) using an extraction protocol optimized for recovering damaged and degraded DNA (Dabney et al., 2013). The extract was discolored, and the first round of library preparation was inhibited. We therefore implemented an inhibitor removal protocol (Arbeli and Fuentes, 2007), which allowed the extract to be turned into genomic libraries that could be sequenced. We constructed double-stranded sequencing libraries following the protocol of Meyer and Kircher (2010). We then sequenced the resulting library on the Illumina MiSeq platform using the v3 2x75bp chemistry, which resulted in 20 million reads.

Dry Lab: Using SeqPrep we removed adapter sequences and merged the paired end reads. Reads shorter than 30bp were discarded and low complexity sequences were removed using the DUST algorithm with PRINSEQ-lite (Schmieder and Edwards, 2011). We mapped the filtered reads to the human genome using BWA (Li and Durbin, 2009). Reads that mapped to the human genome were characterized for DNA damage patterns using mapDamage2 (Jonsson et al., 2013). A mitochondrial genome was assembled using MIA (Green et al, 2008), with the human mitochondrial genome used as a reference. The mitochondrial assembly was assessed using MitoTool (Fan and Yao, 2011).

Results

Of the 20 million reads, 11% map to the human nuclear genome. The mean fragment length is 61 base pairs, which is standard to on the long-side for ancient DNA. We found no noticeable DNA damage among the reads that map to the human genome, which suggests that the DNA is not particularly old. To assess the mitochondrial haplotype, we mapped all recovered reads to the human reference mitochondrial genome. This resulted in a mitochondrial genome with an average coverage of 12X (each of the ~16,000 bases in the mitochondrial genome was sequenced, on average, 12 times). We conclude that the sample is of human origin and that the predominate haplotype recovered from the data is U2e1. We cannot rule out the possibility that alternate haplotypes are present in the sample, as human contamination is common in ancient DNA research (while we control contamination in the clean room, it is

possible that contamination can be introduced via excavation and handling prior to our receipt of the sample).

Conclusions

Our analysis supports that this hair contains DNA from a human with the U2e1 mitochondrial haplotype. The fragments are short, but do not contain characteristic damage patterns of ancient DNA, suggesting that the DNA may not be very old. Because we cannot confirm that the DNA is authentically ancient, we cannot rule out that the DNA leading to that haplotype was introduced into the sample during collection, handling, or lab processing.

* * *

Ancient city discovered deep in Amazonian rainforest linked to the legendary white-skinned Cloud People of Peru.

http://frontiers-of-anthropology.blogspot.com/2013/10/interesting-situationarising- from.html.

Summation

You will notice that the lab did not put their name on the report. I realize this will raise suspicions, and they are justified. However, there is a reason for this. The lab does not want to be associated with my work, and who can blame them. UFOs, Nephilim, fallen angels . . . everything pointing to a supernatural worldview that most of the good folks in the lab do not share.

I promised not to reveal the lab, and I will keep my word. However, the evidence is pointing to the validity of our hypothesis that 3,500 years ago a group of people may have migrated to Peru and the "New World" from the Levant. Are these people, who arrived seemingly out of nowhere and disappeared in much the same way, the remnant of the Nephilim tribes that our Bibles tell us were all throughout the area?

I can tell you one more interesting fact. The geneticist who did the Next Generation Sequencing from samples that came from Lloyd Pye was eventually fired. Why? Because he was told **not** to work on the elongated skulls any more. They also refused to test my samples.

Ben Stein tells us in his ground-breaking film, No Intelligence Allowed, that academia seem to have an agenda. They're often not interested in discovering what may re-write their paradigms. I call it intellectual fascism. Science is supposed to go where the evidence leads, not obfuscate it if it doesn't hold the current paradigm.

Obviously, more testing must be done. As I write this at thirty-seven thousand feet coming back from yet another conference, I know that other hairs from the Paracas museum are being tested. We'll see what the results are, and I'm hoping to print them in this edition.

That's why we're on the trail!

The Anakim.

In the Bible there are a list of Nephilim Tribes. We see them in the Book of Numbers. Here's what Bible Hub has to say about one particular tribe the Anakim.

> **Anakim**
>
> (**long-necked**), a race of giants, descendants of Arba, (Joshua 15:13; 21:11) dwelling in the southern part of Canaan, and particularly at Hebron, which from their progenitor received the name of "city of Arba." Anak was the name of the race rather than that of an individual. (Joshua 14:15) The race appears to have been divided into three tribes or families, bearing the names Sheshai, Ahiman and Talmai. Though the war-like appearance of the Anakim had struck the Israelites with terror in the time of Moses, (Numbers 13:28; 9:2) they were nevertheless dispossessed by Joshua, (Joshua 11:21,22) and their chief city, Hebron, became the possession of Caleb. (Joshua 15:14; Judges 1:20) After this time they vanish from history.

Enter Marcia Moore, who is an illustrator—her work is found in my

book On the Trail of the Nephilim II — after reading the report by archaeologist Rick Woodward, posited that because of the location of the Foramen Magnum, perhaps the necks of these people were much longer than the normal human.

She had never heard of the Anakim—the Long Necks—as the definition above denotes.

She sent me an illustration and I'll include it here. When I told Marcia about the Anakim she was taken aback and frankly who wouldn't be.

MARCIA K MOORE
marciakmoore.com

6d. Artist concept illustration based on the elongated skulls and placement of foramen Magnum.

6e. Another view of the artist concept.

While we cannot say for certain that these elongated skulls are the remnants of the Biblical Nephilim, we are seeing many dots beginning to connect.

As we go to press there's even more information coming in that may not make it in this edition.

Chapter 7: The Lovelock Cave and Red-haired Giants

I first came across the legend of the Lovelock Cave red-haired giants when reading an excerpt from Native American Sarah Winnemucca in her book entitled Life Among the Piutes.

In this tome she describes her tribe's encounters with a people who were tall and red haired. This story is transcribed from her book:

> Among the traditions of our people is one of a small tribe of barbarians who used to live along the Humboldt River. It was many hundreds of years ago. They used to waylay my people and kill and eat them. They would dig large holes in our trails at night, and if any of our people traveled at night, which they did, for they were afraid of these barbarous people, they would oftentimes fall into these holes. That tribe would even eat their own dead – yes, they would even come and dig up our dead after they were buried, and would carry them off and eat them. Now and then they would come and make war on my people. They would fight, and as fast as they killed one another on either side, the women would carry off those who were killed. My people say they were very brave. When they were fighting they would jump up in the air after the arrows that went over their heads, and shoot the same arrows back again. My people took some of them into their families, but they could not make them like themselves. So at last they made war on them. This war lasted a long time. Their

number was about twenty-six hundred (2,600). The war lasted some three years. My people killed them in great numbers, and what few were left went into the thick bush. My people set the bush on fire. This was right above Humboldt Lake. Then they went to work and made tuly or bulrush boats, and went into Humboldt Lake. They could not live there very long without fire. They were nearly starving. My people were watching them all round the lake, and would kill them as fast as they would come on land. At last one night they all landed on the east side of the lake, and went into a cave near the mountains. It was a most horrible place, for my people watched at the mouth of the cave, and would kill them as they came out to get water. My people would ask them if they would be like us, and not eat people like coyotes or beasts. They talked the same language, but they would not give up. At last my people were tired, and they went to work and gathered wood, and began to fill up the mouth of the cave. Then the poor fools began to pull the wood inside till the cave was full. At last my people set it on fire; at the same time they cried out to them, "Will you give up and be like men and not eat people like beasts? Say quick – we will put out the fire." No answer came from them. My people said they thought the cave must be very deep or far into the mountain. They had never seen the cave nor known it was there until then. They called out to them as loud as they could, "Will you give up? Say so, or you will all die." But no answer came. Then they all left the place. In ten days some went back to see if the fire had gone out. They went back to my third or fifth great-grandfather and told him they must all be dead, there was such a horrible smell. This tribe was called people-eaters, and after my people had killed them all, the people round us called us Say-do-carah. It means conqueror; it also means "enemy." I do not

> know how we came by the name of Piutes. It is not an Indian word. I think it is misinterpreted. Sometimes we are called pine nut eaters, for we are the only tribe that lives in the country where pine nuts grow. My people say that the tribe we exterminated had reddish hair. I have some of their hair, which has been handed down from father to son. I have a dress, which has been in our family a great many years, trimmed with this reddish hair. I am going to wear it some time when I lecture. It is called the mourning dress, and no one has such a dress but my family.[1]

Sarah describes in detail how these strange people were cannibals and ate the flesh of the dead. It certainly is a bizarre story, and one that has fueled the legend of a giant race of cannibals inhabiting the high desert of Nevada over the decades. But is there any truth to it? Is this story, which is an oral tradition passed down from mother to daughter, based on truth, or is it exaggerated and the stuff of folk tales?

I knew about the story and planned on investigating the Lovelock Cave for On the Trail II, but when my friends and colleagues, Joe Taylor and Ron Morehead, emailed me with a story about a large hand-like imprint discovered on the rock wall of the Lovelock Cave, it became a priority!

Needless to say, I was intrigued and would have gone on the expedition that had been planned to investigate and cast the image if my schedule had permitted it.

Unfortunately, I was booked to speak at the same time they were headed out to the cave, so I was not able to go. However they sent me back pictures of what they found on the cave.

7a. Giant handprint in Lovelock Cave. Note knife and man's hand for scale.

7b. Another view of the giant handprint with different lighting.

This picture clearly shows a giant hand print. The knife, which is held up next to the hand print on the rock wall, gives us an idea of just how big this

is.

You will notice the hand print is black. There's more of the legend that goes with this story that may factor into why the hand print is black.

When the Paiute people went to the cave and attacked the red-haired people, they piled sage brush in front of the cave and called for the giants to surrender and change their ways. (This refers to the cannibalism the giants were engaged in.) The giants refused and pulled the sage brush into the cave. The Piutes put more sage in the entrance and asked the red-haired people once again if they would surrender and change their ways. They refused again.

According to Debbie George of the Lovelock Paiute Tribe, she told me that the Piutes then lit the dry sagebrush on fire. The fire killed those in the cave, although some sought to escape and were killed as they tried to do so. This fire supposedly accounted for the black, fire-scorched roof of the cave that is easily seen today.

There is another part of the story that I need to address. The legend of the red-haired giants has persisted through the decades, and rumors and Internet sites declare there is a large skeleton hidden away at the Winnemucca Museum in Winnemucca, Nevada.

We traveled to the museum to see if we could view the remains, and I'll address what we found later in the chapter.

The Lovelock Cave and the Giant Hand

My wifey, Peggy, and I flew to Reno where we met up with Joe Taylor and Ron Morehead; both men were on our trip to Peru, and are mentioned in volume one of On the Trail of the Nephilim.

They had been to the cave and taken the photo that you see in the beginning of the chapter. We got a bite to eat and then drove to Lovelock, where we found lodging for the night, discovered a great little hole-in-the-wall Mexican restaurant, and then retired to our rooms: the idea being to get an early breakfast and head out to the cave.

Lovelock, Nevada, is a small town in the middle of what now is a desert, although it wasn't so hundreds of years ago. There was a large lake that held abundant fish and wildlife and afforded the Native Americans, who lived

around it, a renewable resource for food and clothing.

All of that has changed and the area is now a dry lake bed, which is home to rattlesnakes, roadrunners, coyotes, and lizards.

7c. Driving to Lovelock Cave.

However, where there is water, there is life, as seen by this herd of pronghorn deer, which was grazing in a pasture on the outskirts of Lovelock. They weren't in the least camera shy, and we watched them for a good while.

7d. Lovelock Cave Sign.

We drove to the cave and found ourselves on a dirt road with pot holes, and sections of it rutted like a wash board. Here's what the surrounding terrain looked like. It was stark, and there was no sign of anyone living out there.

7e. Lovelock Cave is visible in foreground.

After about a 45-minute drive, we sighted the area where the cave was. It didn't look like much, but I was anxious to get there and see the hand print for myself.

7f. Lovelock Cave.

We arrived at the site, and the first thing that hit me was this was a carefully managed area, and what I refer to as an old trail.

Like the title of my book, On the Trial, I was on the trail, but this trail —the Lovelock Cave trail—had been walked on (explored) by people for decades, and thus, I didn't expect to find anything new or revelatory.

However, the hand print, which had been recently discovered, had been overlooked for decades, as it was in an area of the cave where most people would not have explored.

There were two trails that took you to the cave entrance: the one that went the long way around the back side of the cave where some "Kilroy-was-here" person signed his name in 1960 on an outcropping of rocks, and the

shorter route, which led directly to the cave.

We reached the entrance of the cave where a plaque had been erected. Here is what is said.

> Because of its importance in helping us to understand our nation's past, Lovelock Cave is listed as a historic place. Lovelock Cave was the first major archaeological site excavated in the Great Basin. Caves provide ideal conditions for preserving artifacts and organic deposits, making them valuable in helping archaeologists unravel the mysteries of the past.
>
> A wealth of artifacts were discovered in Lovelock Cave in 1911 by miners excavating bat guano (feces), a source of fertilizer. Archaeological excavations between 1912 and the 1970s determined that the cave was used by Native Americans between 2600 BC and the mid-1800s. The cave served primarily as a place to store supplies, but also as a temporary shelter. Archaeologists found a variety of artifacts stored in the cave including basketry fragments, nets for hunting and fishing, spearheads and eleven canvasback duck decoys.

There is not a mention of red-haired giants in the account above. This is completely contradictory to the story I heard from Native American Debbie George, who is a caseworker for the Lovelock Paiute tribe, who told me that the Piutes never went into the cave. She was adamant about this. She insisted that once her people wiped out the giants, they didn't go back there. They didn't use the cave for anything. It was a place that the Piutes did not want to go to or visit.

So we have a disparity between what the main stream archaeologists insist on and the Native American version of events, which is the oral tradition. Add to this Sarah Winnemucca's account, and it makes one wonder

who is telling the truth, and who is perhaps rearranging facts to suit a selected paradigm? (See my chapter on what I believe is a deliberate obfuscation on Catalina Island.)

Why would the Piutes not be telling us the truth? It's their land, their cave, and their stories. Why can't we believe what the Paiute oral tradition, which is handed down from generation to generation, tells us? Why is it so hard for the "powers that be" to accept there was a race of giant, red-haired people who were cannibals?

Why is it that the white man's version of the story is on the sign in front of the cave without a hint of what the Piutes believe or their version of events?

We made our way into the cave and began to explore. We had heard that originally there were two tunnels that went into the mountain but had been covered over so there was now no access to the cave's interior.

7g. Joe Taylor, Ron Moorehead, and Peggy Marzulli inside Lovelock Cave.

The area that is accessible to the public is a small area that I would consider the entrance to the cave. There is a deck that the viewer can stand on and look at the blackened ceiling overhead. The only light comes from the

cave's entrance and, without a flashlight in hand, the walls of the cave are always in shadow. Perhaps this is why the large, black handprint was not discovered until recently.

I could belabor this for another few pages, but I'll cut to the chase. I got to the rock, and Joe and Ron were standing next to it.

"Is this the rock?" I asked.

They looked at me and nodded.

I looked at the area again.

"I don't see anything!" I stated.

Joe chimed in, "It was here . . . but it's gone now!"

Ron added, "Yes, this is the rock, but something has happened, and it's not here anymore."

I stared at the rock and remarked that this didn't look anything like the picture they sent me.

Here the comparison side by side photos. You judge for yourself.

7h & 7i. Giant handprint in Lovelock Cave. Notice in the lower photograph the rock which had previously contained the giant handprint, but is now bare.

Someone had deliberately removed the handprint. There was no trace of it left. Someone had come to the site and obliterated the evidence that in all reality belongs to both the Piutes and the American people. The question is why? In my opinion, whoever did this had an ax to grind, and that ax, in my opinion, has to do with the Darwinian Theory, which is sacrosanct.

This handprint, if it was real—and we'll most likely never know now—might have been evidence that the Paiute story was true; there was a race of giant, redhaired cannibals that lived in the cave.

What are these people—those responsible for removing the hand print—afraid of? Isn't science supposed to go where the evidence leads and not obfuscate evidence that would point in another direction and perhaps lead us to a different paradigm, one that would bolster a Biblical worldview?

Joe discovered that it appeared there was some evidence of liquid used to erase the handprint, because directly below where the handprint had been, the ground appeared to have been recently wet.

At the Library

To say I was disappointed would be an understatement. However, we hiked back to our truck and headed back into town where we wanted to see what, if anything, the local library had in the way of the Lovelock Cave.

We spent several hours looking at old newspaper clippings from decades ago when the cave was explored by archaeologists. According to what I read, thousands of artifacts were removed from the cave. There were also rumors about large skeletal remains being found, but we could find no hard evidence of the fact and only a few pictures.

There was a dig conducted on the site in 1911 by L. L. Loud who collected as many as 10,000 items.[2] Among them were the duck decoys that were still intact, in good condition, and displayed in a museum.

We did find references to skulls being exhumed and stored at the

Winnemucca museum, and we'll discuss this later in the chapter.

It's fair to say that the cave was inhabited by humans as demonstrated by the thousands of artifacts taken from the cave. It's interesting to note that perhaps as many as 99 percent of these artifacts are **never** seen by the public. Like most of these archaeological finds, the vast majority are stored in warehouses and climate-controlled vaults.

With NAGPRA—Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act— in place and the law of the land, research can come to a grinding halt as the general public are not allowed to view the remains of Native Americans, and this is why they are no longer displayed in our museums in North America. I agree with the basic principles of NAGPRA. I wouldn't want my uncle's bones displayed to the public. However, what if these remains are **not** Native Americans? What if they are the remains of the Nephilim tribes that escaped from the Levant—the Promised Land—and settled in the New World? Only DNA testing will tell for sure, which is why we are headed to Peru again to bring home samples on which we can do DNA analysis.

Here's an example that illustrates my point. Rumors have reached me that there was a large skeleton in Nebraska, openly displayed, at a small museum in the 1950s. I'm trying to track a photo of it down and have one resource that may eventually turn it up. According to the source, this skeleton was that of a giant, and the man had seen it when he was teenager.

You will remember in the Catalina chapter of this book, I was allowed to view the remains that are being stored at UCLA. It took several months of emails and phone calls to get permission to view part of the collection. Once I did I was accompanied by the archaeologist in charge of the collection, a forensic anthropologist, and a Native American from the Chumash tribe.

As aforementioned, what I saw at UCLA was, in my opinion, Native American remains. There was not a hint of any abnormal skulls or giant bones. However, what I **did** find at the Catalina museum seems to point in the direction of a cover up, as the picture I discovered is that of a giant towering between eight and nine feet. (See Chapter 2)

So getting back to the Lovelock Cave, we have conflicting stories. On one hand, we have the testimony of Sarah Winnemucca who states there were red-headed, cannibalistic giants who ate her people living in the cave. On the

other, we have main stream archaeologists who insist this is just a legend, a story that the uneducated, unsophisticated, indigenous people created out of thin air.

This is where the whole system breaks down for me as the oral traditions of the people are ignored, and the white man determines what is true and what isn't.

I had the pleasure of speaking with Debbie George, who is an elder of the Paiute tribe. I asked her point blank about the story of red-haired giants, and she told me unequivocally that the stories were true. Her tribe had handed them down from one generation to the next.

Debbie told me her husband had been given a large skull for repatriation by the Smithsonian Institute. It came in a cedar box and was wrapped in a red cloth. Sage was placed on top of the cloth.

Author's Side Bar

I spoke last July at the Prophecy in the News Conference in Colorado. When it was finished, the wifey and I headed out with the Ulrich family for a few days of sightseeing and some much needed rest. We drove to Ouray, which is a beautiful, scenic, alpine village nestled below the towering mountain peaks.

Aspen trees rustle in the wind, their leaves shimmering like millions of tiny mirrors in the sunlight. It was a truly remarkable place, and except for the roads with no guard rails—a 500- to 1,000-foot drop straight down to the bottom—I will remember the trip fondly.

While there, I asked the locals about any giant skeleton stories they may have heard, and I came up empty handed. I did find a poster showing the descendant of Chief Ouray after whom the town is named, and where he was speaking that week.

Bob Ulrich and I made a point of making the lecture.

We found ourselves with about a dozen or so other people on folding metal chairs in the Native American cultural center. The chief entered, and I handed him a copy of my book, **On the Trail of the Nephilim**.

He immediately was taken aback and stated that this was why he had worked so hard all of his life: to stop the exploitation of the exhibiting of human remains.

I countered that what if these weren't human remains, and then proceeded to briefly explain who the Nephilim were and the theory of how they came to the Americas.

He had no answer but clearly was upset by my research.

But here's the rub and the focus of this book and the preceding volumes of **On the Trail I and II**. As I stated a few paragraphs ago, if these skeletons are the remains of the Nephilim tribes, we have a right to know, as they bolster and perhaps point to the Biblical worldview.

Our Trip to the Winnemucca Museum

I found myself standing on the outside of the Winnemucca museum waiting to meet up with Jean Fierro. Jean had been trying to gain me access to the alleged skulls and large mummified remains that are supposed to be stored at the museum. Before I take you inside and show you what I found, I want to bring your attention to a point that needs to be discussed.

The Internet is a useful tool, and I doubt any of us could get along without it as a source of information, but here's the rub. Some of what winds up on the Net has been posted without anyone vetting the information. In other words, I could post on my daily blog, www.lamarzulli.wordpress.com, that I

had discovered the bones of a very large twenty-foot tall giant. I could hint at the location and announce that I would reveal the discovery soon.

Most of my readers would believe the post based on my track record with them, the trust I have built with my readers, and the quality of the research I do. However, what if I just made it all up? What if I decided to create a fictitious story, a clever ruse, to fool the public just to sell books! The information would be out there, but how could anyone vet it? They couldn't! They would be dependent on me, the source of the story, for information.

I'll give you a graphic example of this which happened a few years ago, and it involved a character from the third book in the Nephilim Trilogy.

Someone forward me a post with a link to a site that I then went and checked out. The link had an excerpt from The Revealing. The scene that I had written, and totally made up out of my head, was being posted on this site as documented proof of Nazi contact with UFOs. While I admit the scene was based on research, it was, nevertheless, one hundred percent fiction. I wrote the man whose site it was and told him he was in violation of my copyright and to please take the post down. A few days later he wrote back, very apologetic, and agreed to take the post down.

With that in mind, I believe the same sort of disingenuous reporting is what has come to play in regard to the Winnemucca museum, and here's why.

I found myself inside the museum's director's office and explained to her what I was doing there and the purpose of my visit. I asked her specifically about the large mummies that were supposed to be stored there. She told me this was a rumor that had got legs on the Internet. She then told me that only a day ago, a young man had come to the museum and pleaded with her to see the mummies! He accused the museum of hiding them in the back room.

She assured me that there never had been mummies stored there, but there were skulls, and no, I couldn't see them because of NAGPRA. She then asked me if I would like to look at some of the museum's records and pictures.

I was taken aback by her offer and accepted it readily. She then took me in to another office and opened a drawer from a large filing cabinet. She rummaged through it and handed me a very large file, as thick as a phone book. A moment later she handed me another, then she led me back to her office and told me I could use the table there to examine the contents.

At this point Ron Morehead and Jean Fierra joined me. We started to examine the correspondence, photographs, and newspaper clippings that we found.

What we found in the photographs were pictures of the skulls that we were no longer permitted to look upon. However, I show these skulls in On the Trail of the Nephilim I, as Aaron Judkins included photos of them in the chapter he submitted for the book. Unfortunately, there was nothing more to be gleaned from the visit. We did see newspaper articles that told the Sarah Winnemucca story, but nothing much other than that.

Conclusion

The large handprint we found in the cave was, in my opinion, deliberately removed. Why? As I stated earlier, what are those who would go out of their way to obfuscate evidence afraid of? We have the legend of the Native Americans, the Piutes, who insist even into modernity, and in spite of the white man's refusal to believe, that there were red-haired, cannibalistic giants in the land.

Scott Wolter says in the introduction of his TV show, America Unearthed, that the history that we were all taught growing up is wrong.

I agree with Wolter, and the Lovelock Cave is another example of the hidden history that is deliberately being managed to obfuscate the truth from us, complete with the nice little plaque at the entrance to the cave that tells us another story, a different story from those who know.

In the appendix of this book, I will reproduce several pages from the University of California Berkley's book entitled Lovelock Cave. It's from 1929 and has some interesting information that is pertinent to this chapter.

New Developments!

I get lots of emails, in fact, way too many to keep track of them all. It's just the Wifey and me on this ship as there are no interns or help, but that is going to change soon, I hope. I look at the emails that come in daily and survey the subject line to see if there is something there that piques my interest. If I see the word HELP, those posts are always opened as it usually is someone who is

undergoing some sort of UFO contact, demonic activity, or family emergency. This email that caught my eye had this in the subject line: The Location of a Lovelock Skeleton! I opened the email and read the post with great interest. I responded to Derek's post by letting him know that he was my new best friend!

Here's what the email said:

> L.A.
>
> My wife & I are youth pastors in the Sacramento area. I've always been fascinated by the subject of Nephilim/giants & in my spare time love to study the subject. In the past year I have become familiar with your work & bought the Watchers 6 bundle. I'm a big fan of yours to say the least; thank you for your ministry & for the resources you are putting out!
>
> I've thoroughly studied the Lovelock Cave/skeleton findings, I've been to Lovelock Cave, I've been to the museums & I've spent time searching for clues & asking questions. I have found the location where one of these skeletons is being stored in the town & have received confirmation from 3 people who have seen it. Because of the limited time & resources I have, my research has hit a wall as far as getting permission to view it. I thought you might be interested in investigating further.
>
> LMK - Derek

I wrote Derek back and asked for the location of the building and he sent me the address. As with many of these leads, I always respect the privacy of the people involved and this is why I don't divulge where the place was, or for that matter even the state in which it was located. I'll let you know this: Derek's find was not in California and seemed to corroborate the stories about red-haired skeletons that were found in the Lovelock Cave.

I called my friend and ace private investigator (not to be confused with Jim Carey's character, Ace Ventura, although Tom does live in Ventura County!) Tom E., and told him that I needed to find out who owned the building at the address provided to me by Derek. A few days later I received a detailed

report from Tom with the owner's name, address, and cell phone number along with other details. Nice work Tom. I called George, not his real name, and introduced myself. I then assured him that would keep his identity private and would not reveal the building's location that supposedly housed the artifact I was interested in. I then asked him pointedly if he knew anything about a large skeleton perhaps having red hair.

There was a long pause, and then George stated that he had it in the basement of his building, and it had been there for decades. I then asked him if I could come and look at it.

George stated that there were some "old timers" in the town who knew about what was in the basement, but other than that no one else knew about it. He also stated that he wanted to find out whether it was real or not and then added I was welcome to come and view it.

I asked him how big it was. And he responded over seven feet! I suppressed my reaction to shout a resounding, YES!, and then asked when would be a good time to come and visit. We settled on a date and I booked my plane reservations.

I flew to meet up with Derek and his friend Mason at a pre-arranged, undisclosed location, and then we drove three hours to the town where the building with the artifact in the basement was located.

We arrived in a small town that in some ways hadn't changed since the turn of the last century. It was quiet and the streets were almost deserted. There were more shops on Main Street showing For Rent signs then there were open stores. The town had clearly seen better days.

I called George on the cell phone and told him we had arrived. He told us to meet him out front and a few minutes later we arrived in front of his building. The place was not being used, but in the past had been a pharmacy, restaurant, and curio museum! George talked to us about the building and how old it was—it was built in the 1870s. I tried not to appear too anxious and went along with the flow of conversation.

George then motioned for us to follow him and we went to the back of the building where there was a door with large padlock on it. George reached to the large key ring on his belt and fumbled for a while looking for the key. He tried one and then another and finally inserted the right key and the lock sprung.

He opened the door and turned on the light switch and without turning to us began to descend the steps.

I got to the foot of the stairs and looked down an enclosed stairway that went down into a dimly lit basement. The staircase was at least 20 steps before we hit the floor below that was covered in old, wide, wood planks. There were large rough cut timbers that served as the posts that held up the floor above us. The place was cluttered with old iron wheels from the horse and buggy days, ancient window frames, and machinery whose purpose was long ago abandoned for a more modern equivalent. A cigar store Indian lay in two pieces in a stall, stacks of old newspapers lay about, as well as saddles and other curios.

George led us down a hallway that was lit by light bulbs placed in ten-foot intervals, and then we reached another set of steps. I was thinking, this is it! Paydirt! We headed down the steps and reached the bottom, and I found myself once again on old, wide, plank boards that were more than 100 years old. The place smelled musty, and without the lights, which were strung on a wire above our heads, we wouldn't have been able to see our hands in front of our faces. George led us through the lower basement that according to him boasted more than 2,000 square feet of space. We came to the end of the building, and I kept waiting to see the artifact, perhaps on planks of wood between ancient sawhorses.

Where is it? I asked.

George pointed above him. It's up there, and pointed to a platform that was eight feet above the floor. The ceiling was a good 12 feet above us, and I wondered how and why someone would have kept the artifact there and not in a more accessible area. This was my first clue that something wasn't quite right.

I set my pack on a dusty table and got out my camera, gloves, and tape measure and got ready to climb the rickety ladder to the platform above. Derek was there to assist by passing me what I needed once I reached the entrance to the platform, and Mason was going to record in my notebook anything I dictated to him. We were a well-oiled team!

I reached the top of the ladder and slid the plywood door to the side exposing the contents in this box that had been constructed eight feet above the

floor to house the artifact.

I peered inside and got my first look at the skeleton. I knew immediately it was not a giant and most likely was Native American. I said a prayer and then asked George if he had a bigger ladder that would give me access to the platform.

He went away and returned with a bigger ladder and after we set it up I was able to climb onto the small platform.

Here is a transcript from my notebook as I dictated to Mason:

> Skeleton is disarticulated.
>
> Femur bone is 17.5 inches.
>
> The artifact seems to have been deliberately arranged.
>
> Some of the bones are lettered.
>
> There are scraping tools, arrowheads, and a spearhead.
>
> Everything has been arranged with great care in a meticulous manner.
>
> Skull appears to be a normal Native American: normal frontal, parietal and occipital
>
> plates.
>
> All the bones have been lettered with BGHD on them.
>
> All bones have been coated with shellac.
>
> There are five arrow points.
>
> One scraper.
>
> Three bone awls.
>
> There are six grinding stones and one mortar.
>
> This was more than likely a display for the public in the days when curios were opened to the public well

before NAGPRA.

No trace of hair.

Unless the skeleton is re-assembled, it would be impossible to tell how many fingers and toes it once had in life. However, I don't believe this was anything more than a Native American.

It is definitely not a seven footer!

The jaw may not belong to the skull as it appears force fit and glued together.

All the teeth are intact, and the skull like all the bones have been varnished or shellacked.

To say I was disappointed is an understatement. George had told me on the phone that the skeleton was over seven feet, yet it was obvious by the size of the femur that this was not the case.

Here's the formula you can use to determine the size of an individual by measuring the femur and extrapolating from there.

Height equals (length of femur x 1.88) + 32.

The length of the femur I found on the platform was 17.5 inches.

So we take 17.5 and multiply it by 1.88 = 32.9.

Then we add the 32 inches to it: 32.9 + 32 = 64.9.

Then we divide by 12 and we get 5'4".

This is in the range of the average height of Native Americans.

In summary: no giant, no red hair. The skeleton was more than likely used in some sort of display before the NAGPRA laws went into effect. This is what being on the trail is about. I met two great new friends, Derek and Mason,

and got to debunk a rumor about skeletons that had come out of the Lovelock Cave. But there's always more, and here it is!

Just as we were leaving George told us that a man who goes by the name of "Old Tom" knew about the red-haired giants and supposedly had some. Tom was away but was supposed to return in a few days. I asked George if he would talk to Old Tom about the hair and he agreed. I'm back on the trail!

L.A.

December 12, 2013

*

January 18, 2014

The trail with Old Tom proved to be a dead end as all he would say was the skeleton that we saw had been there when his family had owned the building. Unfortunately, this was another dead end. However, I had several other leads that I was going to follow up on. One was from an article that talks about the museum created by a Mr. Stoker. The museum was long gone, and the contents dispersed to other museums, but there may have been pictures, and that's all I needed to be able to prove one way or the other the validity of the Paiute legend. I called my friend who is a private investigator, Tom E., and handed the name of the man to him. Two days later Tom emailed and told me he had located the living relatives of Stoker, a Donald T. Stoker, who lived in Winnemucca, Nevada. I thanked Tom and was amazed at how quickly he is able to track down people!

I called Donald, and this is part of the transcript from my notes of the conversation.

L.A.: What do you remember?

D.S.: My dad was 17 when he was in there (the Lovelock Cave), and that was about 1919. He had tons of arrowheads. He gathered them at the dry lake bed. I've got three cases of arrowheads. He had buckets of arrow heads. He spent lots of time in the area. He built a Model T and raced the car on the flats. There were duck decoys and poetry and skeletons. Most of his stuff went to the museum in

Lovelock. He always said they were over 6'4" and they had red hair! As far as what I know or he knew. He's probably the first person in the cave. They did a lot of exploration in that area. I imagine at the time the cave was not far from the lake's edge.

L.A.: Do you think there are any pictures?

D.S.: I would think someone would have taken pictures.

L.A.: Who is Tommy Stoker?

D.S.: He's sick but he was a big researcher. He traced our family tree. He got involved. He may well have them (pictures). His sister is in Durango, and I'll give her a call tonight. If I can't get hold of him, maybe she can contact him, and then I can call him.

L.A.: What do you remember about your dad's museum?

D.S.: There were grass decoys, pottery, and skulls and arrowheads.

L.A.: Were there any pictures in the museum?

D.S.: If there was, the museum bought them. I need to look back at the pictures I have. He loved to sit down and talk about all of this! He had about 20 cars he used to work on. He loved history. He loved local history. He was born and raised in Lovelock and moved to Winnemucca in 1924.

Summation

It seems reasonable to me that the accounts of large red-haired giants by both the Paiute Native Americans and the early settlers are true. Why would these people make this up? I don't believe they would. Then there's the large handprint on the wall. We have photographs of it, but someone came and erased it. Why?

Endnotes: Chapter 8

1 http://digital.library.upenn.edu/women/winnemucca/piutes/piutes.html. LIFE AMONG THE PIUTES: Their Wrongs and Claims. BY SARAH WINNEMUCCA HOPKINS. Back to text.

2 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lovelock_Cave. Back to text.

Chapter 8: The Wolf S___ Walkers

I have spent some time on Native American reservations, usually in the company of a pastor who is living on the reservation. For reasons I won't go into, I'll have to withhold the name of the pastor this chapter is based on, and, for the purposes of the book, we'll refer to him as Pastor Joe.

Joe's father was a pastor before him and faithfully ministered to the native peoples who came to his small church on the reservation. I could go into the brokenness of the reservation system, or the genocide that many tribes were faced with as the white man pushed westward in an ever expanding quest for land.

Then there's the poverty, the drunkenness, and the drug taking as these people search for meaning and stability in their lives.

This is where Jesus comes into play, and men like Joe's father brought many people to salvation. People changed from the inside out, and their lives were repaired. Jesus is not the white man's god. He's a Jew from the tribe of Judah. Sadly, the white man, in most cases, completely misrepresented the Good News of our Bibles to the native tribes, so there is a false perception that Jesus/Yeshua is the white man's god.

Natives were told to cut their hair, to wear white man's clothes, to farm, and to not practice their ancient ceremonies. In short, many native cultures were destroyed, and, in some cases, wiped off the face of the earth forever.

Chief Joseph's RiverWind's book, That's What the Old Ones Say, brings the reality of what happened to these tribes from both a native and Christian perspective. It's well worth the read.

Chief Joseph is a friend, and we've gone on some amazing adventures together. I would highly recommend getting his book as it will open you to a world that most of us have never heard about or experienced.

Back to Pastor Joe.

The old ways in the Southwest, which were set in place at least a thousand years before the first white man appeared, with witchcraft and shamanism being practiced by the tribes, are still the de facto standard of spirituality in many areas.

I asked Chief Joseph about the difference between the eastern tribes and the tribes in the southwest. He stated that some of them did not worship Creator but were steeped in the dark arts of Shamanism and witchcraft.

When in Peru, I was amazed at hearing and watching it first hand as well; that the people go to the Catholic Church on Sunday, but, if someone falls ill or something bad happens, these very same people go straight to the local shaman.

It is similar in some of the reservations in the Southwest. The bottom line is this: there is an unbroken line of shamans who have practiced their sorcery for thousands of years, passing their dark knowledge from one generation to the next.

The first time I ventured into this one particular reservation, I got violently ill. I ran a fever for several days and basically was shut down.

During my stay on the reservation, I was told stories of ongoing Bigfoot encounters by the river. Other people told me about UFO sightings. Still others approached me in confidence and told me stories about those who put on the skins of animals and take on the appearance of that particular animal or bird. They are called by the title of this chapter, skin walkers. (This is the only time I will use the name in this chapter and from here on out I will refer to it in the following manner, S____ Walker.)

Chief Joseph told me never to use or say the name, as native people would turn and walk away at the hearing of it. It is why the chapter is titled the way it is.

Pastor Joe told me of an encounter with what can only be described as a wolf man or dog man while living on the reservation. He was only 13 at the time. A few years later he had another encounter, and this time it was his father who led the charge against it.

Before I launch into the transcript with Pastor Joe, I have to set this up.

Most of us have never encountered the demonic. Frankly, who wants to? I don't go looking for it. In other words, I don't advertise myself as someone who works in the deliverance ministry. However, if circumstances bring it to me, I will deal with it after praying.

Russ Dizdar and I have talked about this on numerous occasions as well as prayed for people to be delivered from demonic oppression.

Many of us who attend church on Sunday wouldn't know what to do if they were faced with the story I'm about to tell you. Missionaries who go to far-off lands find out first hand, as all too often they are confronted with demonic strongholds that have ruled over a territory for hundreds if not thousands of years.

Chris Putnam's book on The Supernatural Worldview is a good place to glean information in regard to the interface between the supernatural and the natural world. Of course, Russ Dizdar's book, The Black Awakening, should be referenced as well.

Moses and the Egyptian Priests

When Moses shows up in Pharaoh's court, he is accompanied by his brother, Aaron. So the scene is this: Pharaoh is seated on his throne and is more than likely surrounded by a retinue of attendants. There are also magicians present when Moses and Aaron arrive. Whether they were always at the ready, we don't know, but the Biblical narrative is clear: the magicians—and there's more than one—are present with Pharaoh. Most of us know the story. Moses states that Pharaoh must let the Israelites go, and as proof that this command is from God—the real one—Moses takes his staff and throws it to the ground, and it becomes a serpent. The magicians do the same with their staves, and they, too, become serpents.

How many magicians were present? How many had staves? Five? Ten? Can you imagine those who are in attendance and watching the supernatural manifest in front of them? Yet, according to the story, no one is really surprised at what is happening, except perhaps when Moses' serpent eats the others!

The point I'm trying to make is this. These people in Pharaoh's court were used to a supernatural paradigm. They're not caught off guard or surprised by what they are seeing. It's normal for them.

We have to come to grips with the fact that the Fallen One's kingdom of darkness was full blown at this point in history. In short, it was the paradigm that most likely everyone embraced and followed, at least in Egypt.

The Fallen One, who is the god of this world, had set up his kingdom, and I believe it was global. (This is the subject of another book.)

Where did these so-called magicians learn their dark arts? The fact that the magicians are able to duplicate Moses' staff turning into a serpent is telling.

Now let's go back to the reservation. Where do the so-called medicine men or shamans learn their craft? They are trained and initiated into the occult world; of that there is no doubt. Like the Egyptian occultists, magicians before them, this secret knowledge is handed down from "master" to apprentice.

I had the privilege of speaking to several men who were training to become shamans in their youth, and at the last minute they decided they couldn't go through with the initiation rites as in many cases it involved the killing of another human being to gain the power.

The occult world is real. There is power and knowledge there, but it comes with a price, and that price is a person's soul.

I believe this power and knowledge comes from the dark side and is sourced from the Fallen Cherub, Satan, and the fallen angels that make up his kingdom, and who have rebelled against the Most High God.

Men and women who partake of his kingdom do so at the ultimate price, and there is no turning back unless one reaches out to Jesus and renounces the dark arts and becomes born again and filled with the Spirit of the Living God.

Pastor Joe's Interview

Pastor Joe was around 13 years old when the first encounter with what can only be described as a wolf man occurred. He was walking in an area on the reservation with his older brother, cousin, and friend. They heard what sounded like someone clicking two rocks together. When they stopped walking, the noise stopped. As they started walking again the noise started again, and that is when the friend said, I think someone is following us. The area was high desert with low rolling hills and a scattering of low brush and sage. The young

men didn't know where the sounds were coming from. It was then that they looked towards the direction they were walking, and what they saw terrified them.

There was a creature. It had the head of a wolf, extremely long ears that were disproportionate to the head, and a long snout. The torso and arms were that of an animal -- not a human. From the knees down, the boys saw the hind legs of a dog. They took off in the opposite direction running as fast as they could. The wolf man chased them until they made it to a house that was lit up, and, thinking that it would not follow them, they began to feel safe. But when they noticed that it was standing at the end of the pavement road watching them walk to the house, they ran inside and locked the door. And as soon as they were inside the house, it appeared on the porch instantly. It moved extremely fast, which was alarming, and it began to try and look in the window, and that's when the fear really began to overtake them. The last thing little Joe remembered was his older brother and cousin walking to the door to make sure the door was locked, and that is when the door knob started moving. Then he woke up and it was morning. Thinking it was all a dream, he asked if that really happened last night, and his older brother, cousin, and friend confirmed it and were still shaken by what they had seen the night before.

It had rained later that night, and they looked around for tracks and did notice strange tracks all around the home, which can only be described as rectangular in shape with deep claw marks in the ground. They did manage to follow the strange prints but lost it among the rocky area.

Pastor Joe later said that some of the boys refused to talk about the incident ever again.

The second incident took place a few years later when Pastor Joe was in his early twenties. His father, who was also a pastor, received a phone call late one night pleading that he come immediately as there was a wolf man who had come to torment a family.

Without hesitation, Pastor Joe's father grabbed his Bible and was accompanied by his wife. Young Joe asked where he was going so late; Pastor Joe's father told him that a S___ Walker had been tormenting a family. Young Pastor Joe and his younger sister asked to go with his father. They climbed in the truck, and Pastor Joe's father prayed for God's protection and headed off to the house where the wolf man was terrorizing the family.

Here is what I was told.

When Pastor Joe and his father arrived at the house where the S___Walker was seen, without hesitation Pastor Joe's father jumped out of their truck and **ran** toward the family. They were completely hysterical. They were all yelling that it was just here and pointed in the direction it ran toward the hills. Pastor Joe's father was calling out to it in the Navajo language saying, Come here I want to talk to you. He had the Word of God in his hand!

I need to stop right here as this is really important. This Godly man knew his authority in his Messiah. He knew: there was one greater dwelling in him than the power that this modern day shaman was under bondage to.

The S___ Walker ran away from the house. Pastor Joe saw it and described it being almost identical to what he had seen a few years earlier. In short, what was terrorizing the people was a dog man or a wolf man, and the native people refer to them as S____ Walkers.

Pastor Joe's father chased it off the property, and they found it trying to hide behind some bushes. They had flash lights and shined their lights on it. Pastor Joe immediately ran towards the bush and kept the flash light on the bush to see what direction it would have run. Once he approached the bush, it was gone, then all of a sudden about 100 yards away the father of the family that was being terrorized let out a scream; it had jumped on his back and started attacking him. Pastor Joe and his father ran back to the home where it had been, and it left the property. The father that was attacked ran inside the home terrified. Pastor Joe's father went inside to counsel the man and pray with him.

The wolf man ran into the night and vanished in the dark desert landscape, and there was peace with the family.

Aftermath

There is a dark occult world. It is all too real, and in some places like the place where Pastor Joe grew up, there is an unbroken chain of supernatural activity. Most folks will never encounter one of these shape-shifting entities, and frankly I have no desire to. However, as Pastor Joe's father knew, we have the authority as believers in Yeshua/Jesus, and when an occasion arises like

the one herein we need to **know** and use that authority.

The Game Trail Camera Ghost Wolf

There are a lot of strange things that happen on the reservation. Remember, there is an unbroken line of shamans that have been practicing their "craft" for thousands of years: way before the white man came into the land. While these practices went underground with the advent of the reservation system, by no means did they disappear altogether from the tribes of the Southwest.

When I visited this particular reservation and spoke at a church there, I was told many stories. I was informed that UFOs were seen frequently.

I was informed that Sasquatch had been sighted numerous times by the river, and some people were afraid to go there.

Then, I was told of a film that captured what can only be called a ghost wolf.

The person who gave this to me had set up a game trail in back of her house because she had been told of occult activity there. Sure enough the game trail camera captured something that should not have been there.

I've seen the entire film, and unfortunately I cannot produce it here. What the film shows is a "ghost wolf " that leaps over a pickup truck, lands on the ground, and then runs a few steps before leaping into the air and disappearing.

Game cameras can be set to take pictures every second or every one-fifth of a second. The film I saw when slowed down in my studio shows the ghost wolf covering the ground very rapidly.

I'm posting five frames that I was able to take using Final Cut Pro. Here they are.

8a. Shows a ghostly white image resembling a wolf.

Frame #1: Shows a ghostly white image resembling a wolf. The frame before this shows this very large wolf jumping over a full-sized Ford F150 pick-up truck. The image is almost as large as the truck. This frame shows the wolf just landing on the ground with its front legs about to touch the earth.

8b. Shows the image still running, but now we see what appears to be a very long tail behind it.

Frame #2: Shows the image still running, but now we see what appears to be a very long tail behind it.

8c. This is still hard to see, but this shows the wolf about to leap into the air.

Frame #3: This is still hard to see, but this shows the wolf about to leap into the air.

8d. The ghost wolf has now leaped into the air.

Frame #4: The ghost wolf has now leaped into the air.

8e. It is at least 12 feet in the air and in the process of disappearing.

Frame #5: It is at least 12 feet in the air and in the process of disappearing. The height can be established by looking at the tractors in the right of the frame.

Summation

I believe this is photographic evidence of a S____Walker. The game trail camera is showing us a ghost-like wolf creature. First off, it is very large as is evident by the Ford truck it lands next to. Second, it covers a good distance of ground very quickly before leaping into the air and disappearing.

Some of us will wonder at this and shrug it off as another photo-

shopped hoax. However, I've talked to the woman who set the game trail camera up, and she has no supernatural ax to grind. She lives on the reservation and has known about the S____ Walkers since her childhood. She is all too aware of the occult practices that are ongoing.

Remember when Moses is in front of Pharaoh and he throws his staff down, and it becomes a serpent? The court magicians are able to duplicate this, but it is Moses' staff that eats the other snakes up. The point is this. There is a real, supernatural paradigm that exists, and while most of us sit in our pews and read about the supernatural, I guarantee that the covens that are active in your city are engaged in animal and in some cases human sacrifices that are opening doors to the dark side. These modern-day shamans are targeting pastors and churches. This is why we must be on our guard putting on the armor of God and praying for our pastors.

Just like the magicians in Pharaoh's court, these modern-day sorcerers, magicians, shamans and witches seek to gain power.

However, that power comes with a price, and it is your soul.

For those of you who may be reading this and sold out to the dark side, please consider this: there is a real God—even Pharaoh's magicians realized this—who is eternal. He loves you just where you are although it may not seem like it.

He sent His only son to die for all mankind, for Yeshua is not the white man's god, but THE God for all of mankind.

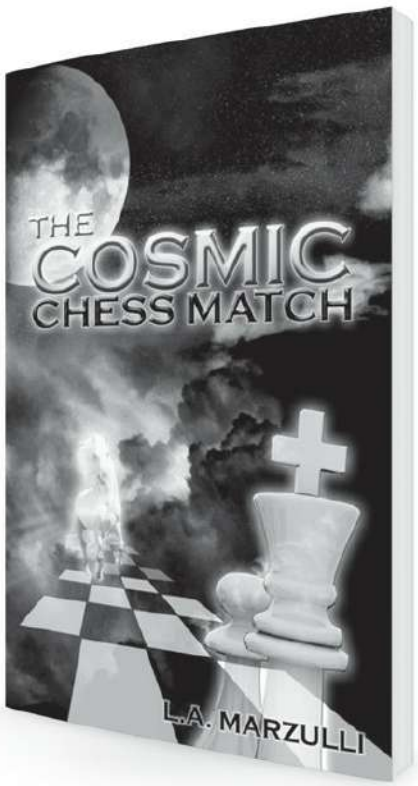
There is a way out of the dark world of shamanism, and it is to ask Yeshua/ Jesus into your heart. Renounce the ways of darkness and come into the light . . . He loves you.

To Be Continued on the Trail…

Other books from L.A. Marzulli…

To order these books along with many other outstanding resources, including the award-winning Watchers video series, visit www.lamarzulli.net

THE COSMIC CHESS MATCH



Why are our children listening to music that calls for aliens to have sex with them? Why are bands naming themselves after the fallen ones? Why are riots breaking out in Britain and the Middle East? What will really happen in 2012? Does all this tie in somehow with the dreadful economic conditions in which we find ourselves? Why is Lady Gaga dancing with the dead?

Was all this predicted long ago?

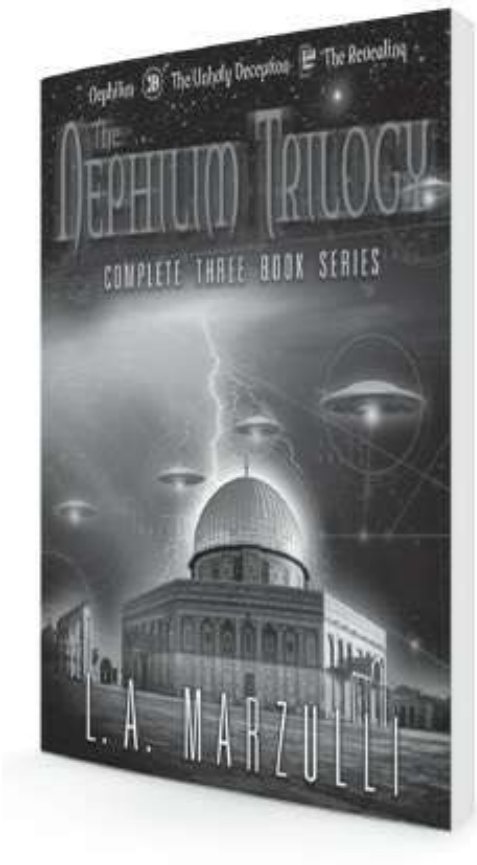
Who is right: the Bible, the Maya, the Hopi, or Edgar Cayce? Do they all say the same thing? Do all roads lead to the same destination?

L.A. Marzulli argues in The Cosmic Chess Match that we are in a cosmic war that has been raging in an unseen dimension for millennia. The seeds of the present global chaos were the result of one of the earliest moves in this match. However the end is also predicted and the Rider on the White Horse will triumph.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF CLOSE ENCOUNTERS

This book gives you personal encounters that people of different walks of life, such as: professionals, layman, clergy, doctors, abductees, and many others that have had experiences with UFO's and the paranormal. The stories you will read are first hand from those that have had these experiences happen to them.

THE NEPHILIM TRILOGY: Complete 3 Book Series



This is the new release of The Nephilim Trilogy with all 3 books in one volume.

Book 1: The Truth is Here

Two years ago, Art "Mac" MacKenzie was a respected newspaper journalist with a wonderful family and a great future. Now he lives by himself eking out an existence as a freelance writer. His faith in God, humanity and virtually everything else is gone. What's left is a pile of bills and the ache of his eldest son's death. Enter a woman in a psychiatric ward, with an off-the-wall story of how aliens abducted her, created a baby within her, and later stole it. From her seemingly twisted account springs the potential media story of the century...and more trouble than Mac has ever imagined. In this engrossing page-turner, Mac follows his story to Israel, where he comes across

the remains of one of the nephilim: an ancient biblical giant, sired by demons and born of human woman.

Book 2: The Unholy Deception

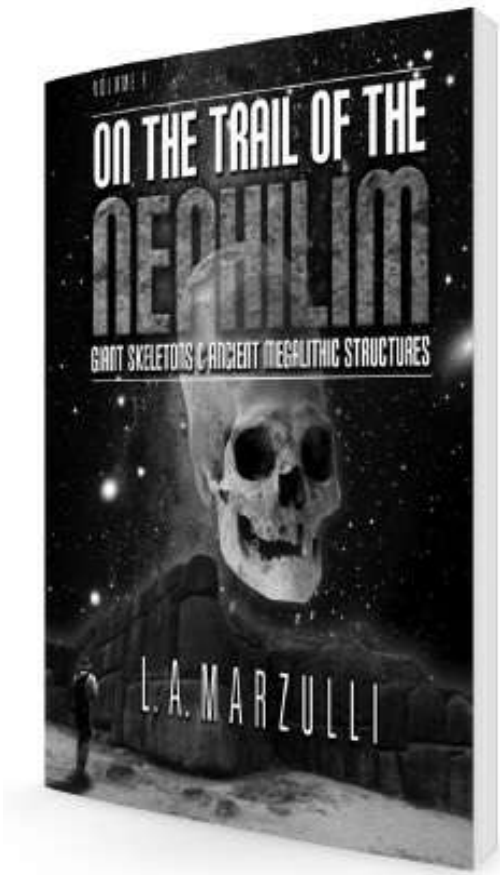
The story continues when"The Cadre" claims to have Christ's body preserved and hidden in an ancient tomb. For journalist Art "Mac" MacKenzie, the scenario smacks of an alien agenda. He determines to unearth the truth at any cost. But the Cadre doesn't surrender its secrets easily. Mac's former editor, Jim Cranston, has been found wandering amount the ruins of Machu Picchu with burns on his body and in a constant state of fear.

Book 3: The Revealing

The final book picks up the story in the Middle East where events seem to be culminating in the fulfillment of ancient prophecies found in an unpublished Dead Sea Scroll. Because of his work exposing the Antichrist, Cardinal Fiorre was murdered by alien hybrids. All his research was destroyed expect for a single diskette. Former reporter Art MacKenzie and his spiritual mentor, Johanen are desperate to try to locate it. This series is a tension-filled story to its thrilling climax.

ON THE TRAIL OF THE NEPHILIM: Volume One

Giant Skeletons and Ancient Megalithic Structures



What you are about to read is not the stuff of science fiction. It's not a fantastic fable or the musings of an overzealous archaeologist. It's straight out of the pages of the Bible. The 120+ pictures displayed within this volume have not been altered in any way. What you are about to see is truly ground-breaking revelation--an unparalleled discovery that may leave you in stunned silence.

This books is the culmination of a lengthy search for the physical evidence of the Nephilim, the Giants of Old Testament lore. A significant cover-up has taken place over the years, reducing these double digit, gigantic hybrids to the dustbins of history. But make no mistake about it-they were there. Hundreds of excavated graves scattered throughout the would provide evidence of their genetic abomination-the product of the breeding of heavenly angels with the women of Earth during the days of Noah.

These ancient builders left behind evidence of their supernatural strength and technological know-how. Their massive, megalithic structures are legendary and evidence of Nephilim architecture abounds worldwide.

Marzulli and a team of scientists, archaeologists and scholars traveled to the jungles of a foreign land, perhaps the only place where they could gain access to the unspoiled evidence of this genetic manipulation- PERU-toppling perhaps the greatest cover-up in mankind's bizarre history.

ON THE TRAIL OF THE NEPHILIM: Volume Two

New Archaeological Research

The Bible is full of strange and supernatural events. But there is none stranger than the events of the sixth chapter of the Book of Genesis. Theologians have speculated and debated this bizarre passage of Scripture for

thousands of years--and the debate rages on today hotter than ever!

Best-selling author, L.A. Marzulli, goes to the root of this new paradigm, challenging the status quo of historical events and suggesting a cover-up of "gigantic" proportions.

This book stirs up a controversy that challenges the literal interpretation of Scripture and pushes the boundaries to the very edge. Traveling to Paracas, Peru, and other relatively-unknown places in South America, the author hunts for proof of a hybrid race of beings the Bible calls the "Nephilim." His search leaves no stone unturned--public museums, private skull and skeleton collections, secret caves known only to locals, interviews with archaeologists and curators...what Marzulli discovers upsets a few Darwinian apple carts along the way. Once you have laid eyes on a gigantic Nephilim skull, your worldview may change.

To order these books along with many other outstanding resources, including the award-winning Watchers video series, visit www.lamarzulli.net

Appendix
Books by L. A. Marzulli

Fiction:

Nephilim

The Unholy Deception

The Revealing

Non-Fiction:

Politics, Prophecy & the Supernatural

The Alien Interviews

The Cosmic Chess Match

Further Evidence

On the Trail of the Nephilim I

On the Trail of the Nephilim II

Days of Chaos

Nephilim Hybrids

DNA Report from the Canadian Lab!

DNA Report from the Canadian Lab!

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laboratory

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email paleodna@lakeheadu.ca

SER011-15 Final Report

File #: SER011-15

Date: 07 May 2015

Report of Expert

Expert's Name: Stephen Fratpietro
Title: Technical Manager, Paleo-DNA Laboratory

I, the undersigned, as requested by Dr. L.A. Marzulli submit my professional opinion in reference to the following matter: This examination of exhibits is connected to an ancient DNA analysis.

ITEMS EXAMINED:
The following items (see Table 1) were submitted for genetic analysis by Dr. L.A. Marzulli. These samples were designated the following case and sample number by the Paleo-DNA Laboratory (PDL):

PDL Case Designation	PDL Sample Designation	Sample Type	Comments
SER011-15	1	Bone	Skull partial plate
SER011-15	2	Bone	Unknown fragment
SER011-15	3	Bone	Tooth
SER011-15	4	Bone	2 envelopes of powder

Table 1. Samples submitted to the Paleo-DNA Laboratory.

EXAMINATION REQUESTED: Ancient DNA Analysis: extraction of DNA, nuclear DNA feasibility test, mitochondrial and autosomal/Y-chromosome DNA profiling if possible.

REQUIREMENTS REQUESTED: Determine if any genetic information could be extracted from sample. Unless otherwise discussed, the industry standard extraction, purification and amplification protocols were to be used and attempted in this case.

The Paleo-DNA Laboratory agreed to work on the project in accordance with high scientific and professional standards, but as we had not been involved with the collection and storage of the sample, nor have we inspected the sample, nor have we assessed the condition of the sample, the Paleo-DNA Laboratory did not promise success in achieving any desired result. The Paleo-DNA

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LAKEHEAD UNIVERSITY
Paleo·dna
laboratory

Tel 807 343-8877
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Toll Free 1-866-DNA-LABS
email paleodna@lakeheadu.ca

SER011-15 Final Report

Laboratory undertook this project giving no warranty of fitness for a particular purpose, or any other warranty, expressed or implied, on the results of your project or the tests carried out pursuant to your project. This includes no guarantee or warranty that the recommended protocol will achieve your desired results.

EXAMINATION METHODOLOGY:

1) Extraction and purification of DNA.
2) Nuclear DNA quantification of extract.
3) PCR analysis using mitochondrial DNA primers and DNA profiling Kits.
4) Visualization of PCR product using gel electrophoresis.
5) Direct sequencing PCR analysis of amplified product.
6) Separation of sequence product using capillary electrophoresis.
7) Analysis of data, if any.

Detailed Methodology

Sample Preparation: The unknown fragment (2), tooth (3), and powder (4) were chosen as the best samples for analysis. The unknown fragment (2) and tooth (3) were surface sterilized with 10% bleach, rinsed with sterile water, and dried with 70% ethanol. Next, each sample was placed into a sterile mixer mill and pulverized into a fine powder.

Extraction and Purification: A total demineralization extraction, utilizing EDTA and Proteinase K was performed separately on each sample followed by a silica bead purification and additional size exclusion column purification.

Polymerase Chain Reaction: Human nuclear DNA was quantified using the Applied Biosystems Quantifiler® kit. A standard PCR reaction was performed using primers specific for the human mtDNA hypervariable regions (HVI base pairs 16024-16365, HV2 base pairs 73-340). Amplicon targets were 230 - 290 bp sizes. Y-chromosome DNA was profiled using the Promega PowerPlex Y23 Amplification kit. Autosomal DNA was profiled using the Promega PowerPlex 21 Amplification Kit.

Gel Electrophoresis: All PCR reactions were run on a 6% Polyacrylamide Gel stained with ethidium bromide for visualization of PCR product.

Sequencing: Any mitochondrial PCR product obtained was purified with Applied Biosystems recommended purification protocols, direct sequenced with Applied

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SER011-15 Final Report

Biosystems Big Dye Terminator Chemistry and run on the ABI 3130*xl* Genetic Analyzer.

Fragment Analysis: Any Y-chromosome or autosomal PCR product was run on the ABI 3130*xl* Genetic Analyzer as per Applied Biosystems recommended protocols.

RESULTS: The results below relate only to the items tested.

A mitochondrial DNA profile spanning hypervariable region 1 (HV1) and hypervariable region 2 (HV2) **was obtained for two of the samples submitted** (3) and (4) and a partial profile obtained for (2). Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) is passed down through the maternal line. Only females pass on their mtDNA profile to their offspring. A mtDNA profile is reported in Table 2 as differences from a universal mtDNA reference sequence called the Revised Cambridge Reference Sequence (RCRS). The base position and base call of the differences from the RCRS is stated below.

Sample	mtDNA nucleotide base positions																				
	HV1												HV2								
	16126	16183	16189	16217	16260	16261	16294	16296	16304	16319	16519	16524	71.1	73	75	94	195	263	309.1	309.2	315.1
RCRS	T	A	T	T	C	C	C	C	T	G	T	A	-	A	G	G	T	A	-	-	-
Fragment (2)	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr					C	nr	nr	nr	nr
Tooth (3)		C	C	C		T				A	C		G	G	A	A		G	C	C	C
Powder (4)	Y				T		T	T	C		C	C		G			Y	G	C		C

Table 2. Final mitochondrial DNA results. Regions analyzed 16024-16569bp, 1-389bp. 'RCRS' is the Revised Cambridge Reference Sequence. '-' is an undefined base position. 'Y' is an undefined pyrimidine (C or T). 'nr' means no results obtained for this region.

The above profiles in Table 2 are three distinct maternal lineages. Sample *Tooth (3)* is indicative of mitochondrial haplogroup 'B 4' and sample *Powder (4)* is indicative of mitochondrial haplogroup 'T 2 b'. There is not enough data to determine the haplogroup of *Fragment (2)*.

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Mitochondrial DNA haplogroup B (Ina) is believed to have arisen around 60,000 years ago. The group likely arose on the high plains of Central Asia between the Caspian Sea and Lake Baikal. Currently, haplogroup B is found at a frequency of about 17% in Southeast Asia, and makes up around 20% of the entire Chinese gene pool. Haplogroup B is common in central and southeastern Asia, reaching almost fixation in some Oceania populations. B is also one of the founder haplogroups of Native Americans.

Mitochondrial DNA haplogroup T (Tara) originated around 10,000-12,000 years ago in Mesopotamia and/or the Fertile Crescent (modern Syria and Turkey). Members of T migrated northwest into Europe and east as far as modern Pakistan and India. Although 'T' was present during the early and middle Upper Paleolithic, haplogroup T is largely considered one of the main genetic signatures of the Neolithic expansions. A group of modern humans living in the Fertile Crescent (present-day northern Syria and Turkey) began domesticating plants, nuts, and seeds.

Region	Haplogroup B (%)	Haplogroup T (%)
Africa		4
Middle East	<0.5	9
South East Asia	13	
Australia and Oceania	23	
West Europe		8
East Europe	<0.5	11
Caucasus	<0.5	10
Central Asia	5	6
East Asia	16	0
Siberia	3	2
North America	23	
South and Central Americas	27	

Table 3. Estimated Worldwide Haplotype frequencies of 'B' and 'T' in various regions. Data not available for regions not shown. Excerpt from Mitomap.org.

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Nuclear DNA was detected using the Quantifiler® Human DNA Quantification Kit. Using the Promega PowerPlex Y23 Amplification kit, **a Y-chromosome partial profile was produced** for sample *Tooth (3)* indicating the sex as male. Y-chromosome DNA is passed down through the paternal lines from biological father to son.

Y-chromosome markers tested	Tooth (3)
DYS576	(18)
DYS389I	13
DYS448	NR
DYS389II	NR
DYS19	NR
DYS391	10
DYS481	27
DYS549	(12)
DYS533	NR
DYS438	NR
DYS437	NR
DYS570	17
DYS635	NR
DYS390	NR
DYS439	NR
DYS392	NR
DYS643	NR
DYS393	13
DYS458	18
DYS385	NR
DYS456	NR
Y-GATA-H4	NR

Table 4. Final Y-chromosomal DNA results. 23 markers were analyzed. 'NR' means no results were reported for that marker. '( )' indicates a low quality result.

There is not sufficient data to predict a Y-chromosome haplogroup for this sample.

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Using the Promega PowerPlex 21 Amplification kit, **a partial autosomal DNA profile was produced.** Two pieces of numerical information are produced for each DNA marker analyzed. Where only one number is present, data could not confirm where the marker was homozygous (the same allele occurring twice) or heterozygous (two different alleles occurring) with one allele dropping out.

DNA Markers Analyzed	Tooth (3)	Powder (4)
AMEL	X,Y	X
D3S1358	11,15	15,16
D1S1656	16,17	12
D6S1043	14,18	NR
D13S317	9	12
Penta E	(15)	NR
D16S539	10,13	12
D18S51	14,15	13,16
D2S1338	19	NR
CSF1PO	15	NR
Penta D	10,13	NR
TH01	7	7
vWA	16,17	17
D21S11	28,33	NR
D7S820	10,11	(8)
D5S818	NR	NR
TPOX	NR	NR
D8S1179	13,14	10
D12S391	19,20	17(19)
D19S433	13,13.2	NR
FGA	19,24	NR

Table 5. Final Autosomal DNA results obtained. 21 markers were analyzed. 'NR' means no results were reported for that marker. '( )' indicates a low quality result.

These results indicate there are two distinct individuals: sample *Tooth (3)* is male and sample *Powder (4)* is female.

NOTES:
No modern comparison samples were submitted with this batch from the archaeologists or any other individual who may have handled the sample and potentially contaminated it. Therefore, we cannot guarantee that these profiles are authentic and not a previous handler.

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Controls were run at every step of the analysis and gave expected results. The above profiles do not match any staff member or laboratory user at the Paleo-DNA Laboratory, past or present. This analysis complies with the requirements requested by the client. Details of the experimental procedures and analysis of this case are found in the case file of the Paleo-DNA laboratory, case number SER011-15.

Your feedback is important to us! Please fill out our customer survey at http://lucas.lakeheadu.ca/customer-survey.

Technical Manager: _____ Date: 08 May 2015
Stephen Fratpietro

Operations Supervisor: _____ Date: 08 May 2015
Renee Fratpietro

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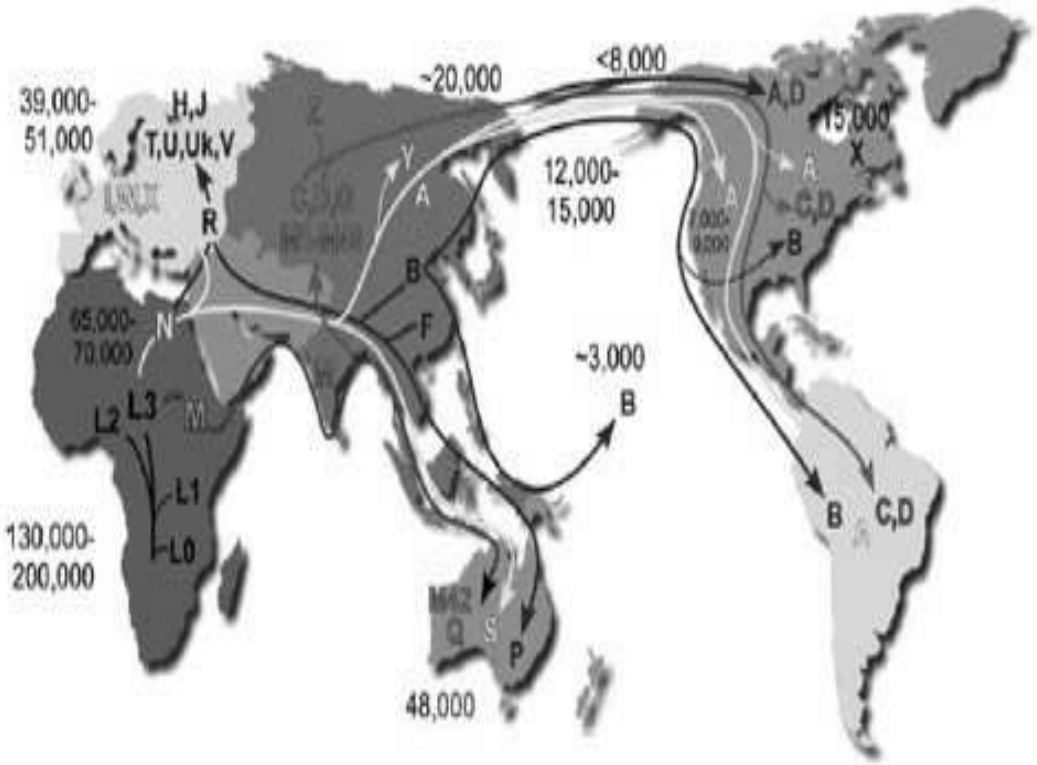
Human DNA Migrations

Human mtDNA Migrations

from http://www.mitomap.org



Mutation rate = 2.2 – 2.9% / MYR Time estimates are YBP

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From: http://www.mitomap.org.

Excerpt: Lovelock Cave

by Llewellyn L. Loud and M.R. Harrington

University of California Publication in American Archeology and Ethnology

Volume 25, No. 1, pp. viii + 183, plates 1-68

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS

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1929

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LOVELOCK CAVE

BY

LLEWELLYN L. LOUD AND M. R. HARRINGTON

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PUBLICATIONS IN AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY

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25 figures in text

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a large flat coiled basket, many pieces of baskets, bags and nets, some peculiar wooden articles, possibly pendants (pl. 48*d–f*), 5 sickle-like implements made of mountain sheep horn, a wooden ball, and some *Olivella*-shell beads. Unfortunately the deposit far under the rock was slightly damp, and the artifacts were not in as good a state of preservation as usual; still, most of them were saved. All are early.

The other bones and fragments of mummies were mere strays and not worth recording—except a series of 3 human bones, found near the surface in lot 7 just back of the great fallen rocks blocking the mouth of the cave. These had been split to extract the marrow, as animal bones were split, and probably indicate cannibalism during a famine. These were the only artificially split human bones found during all our digging in the cave.

Stratigraphic Section

Our stratigraphic section, lot 15, did not yield results equal to expectations, but did shed a little light on the culture sequences of the cave. The lot was laid off on the southwest end of the cave floor where lay the only area large enough and apparently undisturbed. It was 6 feet wide from southeast to northwest and 8 feet long from northeast to southwest, where it touched the overhanging ledge. This was on the surface, but as the deposit was taken off level by level, the length increased, for the layers extended back under the ledge, until at the bottom lot 15 was nearly 16 feet long (fig. 5).

First level.—Surface to 18 inches deep. Level 1 consisted mostly of ashes and of rocks from the roof, with very few artifacts, except near the surface where relic hunters had thrown some rich "back dirt." On account of this back dirt, the origin of which was unknown and the limits of which were hard to trace, this cut was made only 18 inches deep, with the idea of ignoring its contents altogether, and starting afresh at 18 inches, in deposits we knew to be undisturbed. Only two articles in its contents, however, were obviously out of place. These were two large feathers attached to short lengths of rush rope, a type of artifact we had hitherto found in the lower levels. The other objects from this level were a stick bent into loop form to make a paddle for stirring mush, such as is still used by the Northern Paiute and the Washo; a bunch of vegetal fiber; 5 "quids" or "chews" of rush fiber; a piece of tanned skin, possibly buckskin; a strip of twisted dog skin, once forming part of a woven blanket; a strip of downy bird skin from a similar blanket; 4 pieces of baskets,

The decoys found in the Lovelock [illegible] painted and the stuffed. In the former the body was formed by bending a bundle of 25 or 30 large bulrush (tule) stems (*Scirpus validus*) and binding them together as shown in plate 33*b*. The ends were then cut off to simulate the duck's tail, and a head was cleverly constructed of rushes and smoothly bound with the same material split, then sewed fast to the body, with evident care to attain a realistic pose. After the bend of the rushes has been smoothly bound over with split rush to form the breast, we have a result like plate 33*a*. To complete the decoy it was then only necessary to paint the head, breast, and tail to represent the bird, using black and reddish-brown native paints, and to cover the body with white feathers, the quills of which were stuck under the breast-wrappings, and held fast elsewhere with fine native cord of Indian hemp (*Apocynum cannabinum* L.). The completed decoy, representing a canvasback drake, is shown in plate 34*b*. This is 11 inches long.

Only ducks seem to have been represented by these painted decoys; but ducks, geese, and other water fowl were imitated by the stuffed type, which was commoner, easier to make, and is still manufactured by the Northern Paiute. The body of the stuffed type was made in approximately the same way as the painted type, but the breast was not bound, and instead of a rush head, a sort of rush stub or nipple projected from the body to which a complete stuffed head of the bird was fastened, with its natural skin, feathers, and beak. Sometimes there was enough body skin attached to the head to cover the rush body, but usually it had to be more or less supplemented by small bunches of feathers, the quills of which were stuck into the rushes. Plate 59*a* represents a female canvasback decoy of this type, made by the Northern Paiute of the Stillwater band. The bottom view of the same specimen is shown in plate 59*b*, and proves how closely the modern Indian decoy-makers follow the ancient patterns. This decoy is 14½ inches long. Some of the ancient decoys still show a loop of cord on the breast for the attachment of an anchor, and one had a short string under the tail, the loose end tied to the middle of a bit of quill, which doubtless served as a toggle for the attachment of an anchor cord on this end also.

nuis wasatchensis, and *Physa ampullacea*.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Seventeen sites of former habitation by the Indians were found on or near the level floor of Humboldt valley. From the surface of these sites bones of 16 individuals, and 1464 implements, were found. All implements were found on the surface of the ground, uncovered by the shifting sands. In the case of the human remains sometimes only a bit of bone showed on the surface, and the remainder of the skeleton was excavated. However, all work of excavation on these sites was limited to only an hour or two one afternoon.

Skeleton remains were obtained from sites 8, 12, 13, 14, 15 and reported from sites 4 and 17. The sites are shown on plate 1. Measurements of crania from both the valley and the cave have been previously published.[37] A comparison with living Northern Paiute is discussed on page 32.

[37] E. W. Gifford, Californian Anthropometry, present series, 22:382, 1926.

Then they went to work and made tuly or bulrush boats, and went into Humboldt Lake. They could not live there very long without fire. They were nearly starving. My people were watching them all round the lake, and would kill them as fast as they would come on land. At last one night they all landed on the east side of the lake, and went into a cave near the mountains. It was a most horrible place, for my people watched at the mouth of the cave, and would kill them as they came out to get water. My people would ask them if they would be like us, and not eat people like coyotes or beasts. They talked the same language, but they would not give up. At last my people were tired, and they went to work and gathered wood, and began to fill up the mouth of the cave. Then the poor fools began to pull the wood inside till the cave was full. At last my people set it on fire; at the same time they cried out to them, "Will you give up, be like men, and not eat people like beasts? Say quick—we will put out the fire." No answer came from them. My people said they thought the cave must be very deep or far into the mountain. They had never seen the cave nor known it was there until then. They called out to them as loud as they could, "Will you give up? Say so, or you will all die." But no answer came. Then they all left the place. In ten days some went back to see if the fire had gone out. They came back to my third or fifth great-grandfather and told him they must all be dead, there was such a horrible smell. This tribe was called people-eaters, and after my people had killed them all, the people round us called us *Say-do-carah*. It means conqueror; it also means "enemy." I do not know how we came by the name of Piutes. It is not an Indian word. I think it is misinterpreted. Sometimes we are called Pine-nut eaters, for we are the only tribe that lives in the country where pine-nuts grow. My people say that the tribe we exterminated had reddish hair. I have some of their hair, which has been handed down from father to son. I have a dress which has been in our family a great many years, trimmed with this reddish hair. I am going to wear it some time when I lecture. It is called the mourning dress, and no one has such a dress but my family.

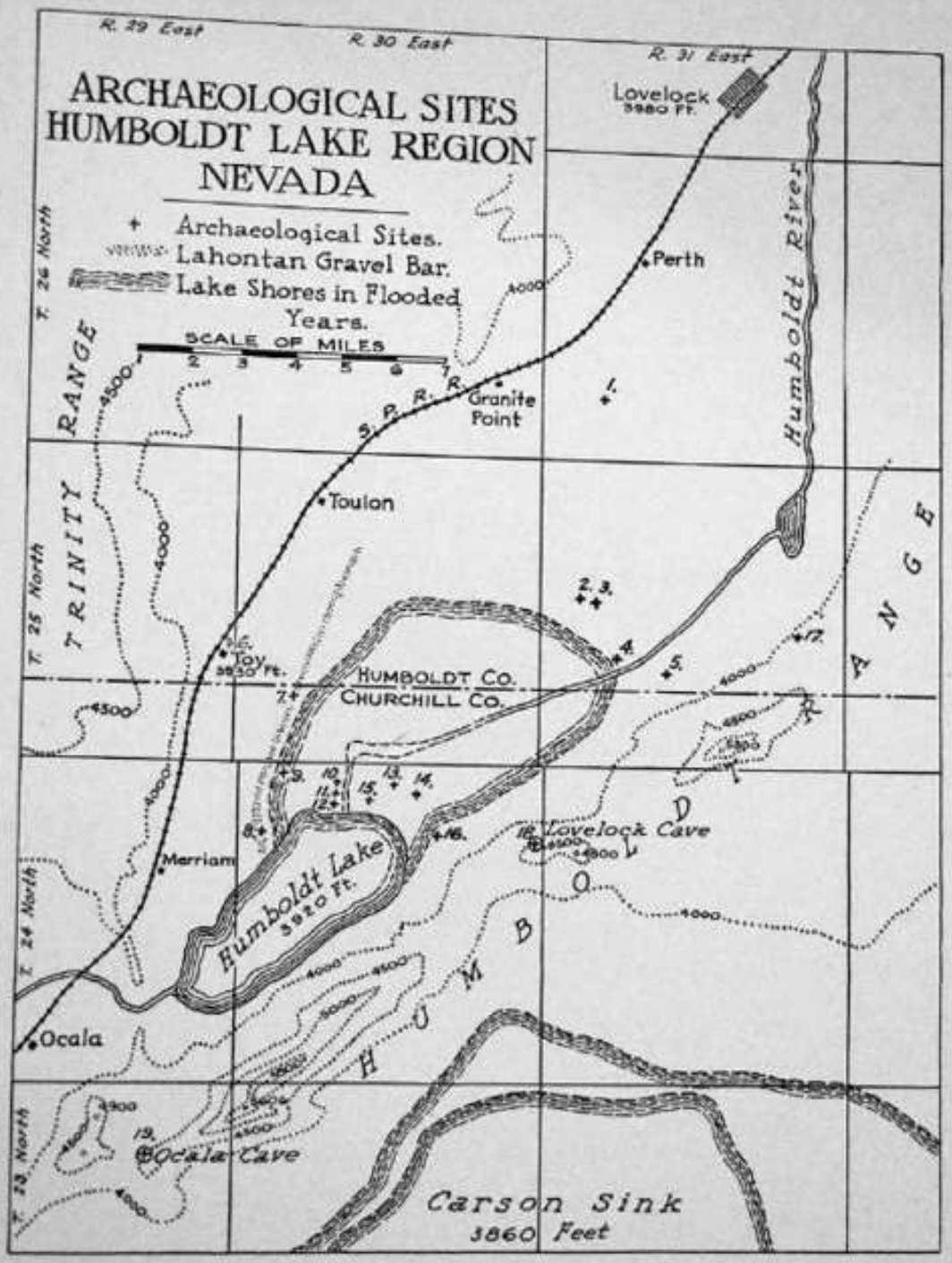
Certain features of the cave may have given rise to the Paiute

[illegible] people [illegible] to come out for [illegible] of water, or to escape the smoke which in part penetrated the cave. As they came out they were dispatched with well-directed arrows.

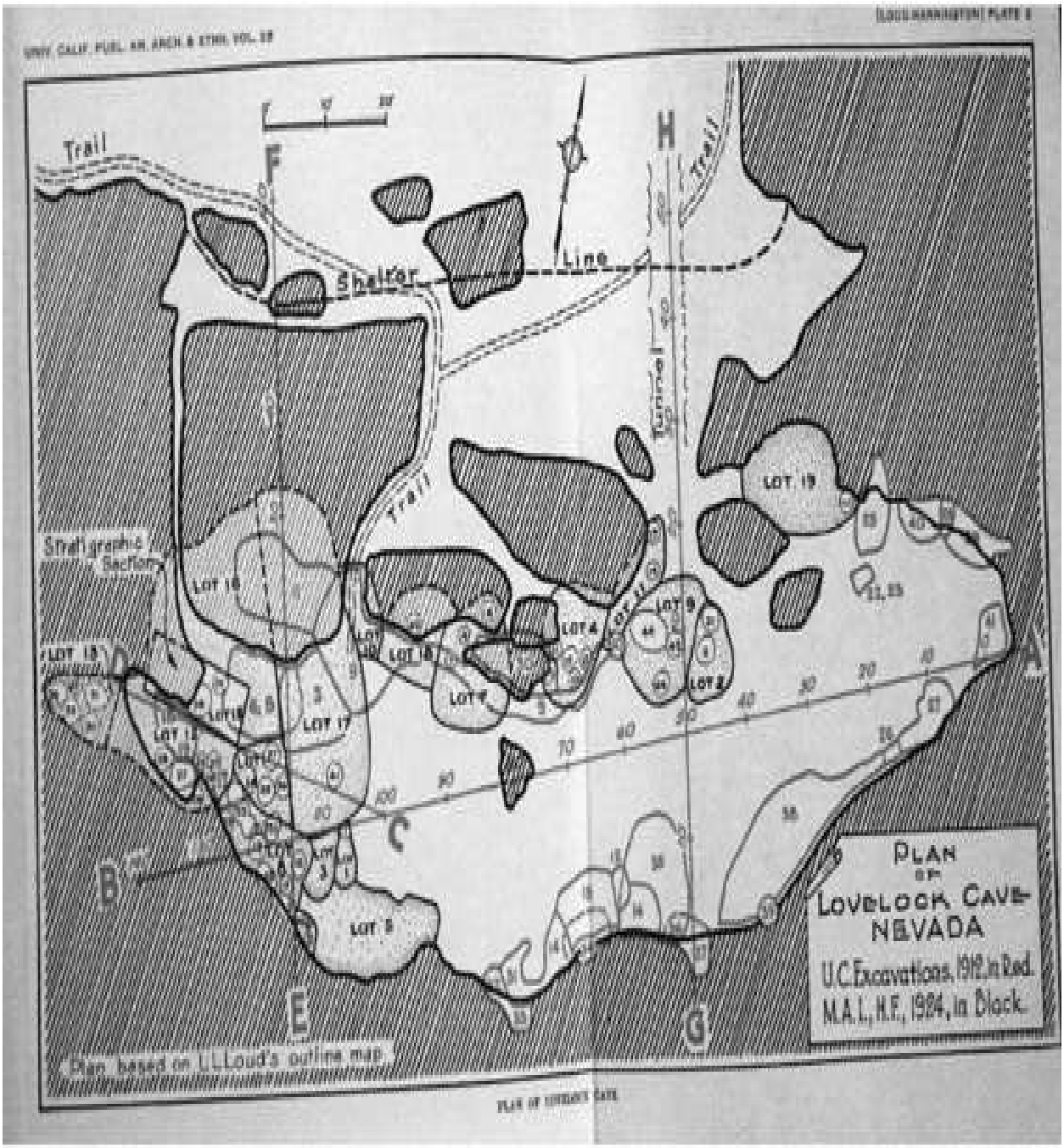
The following account was obtained by Mr. John T. Reid from James H. Hart in regard to the first excavation of Lovelock cave.

In 1911 I heard David Pugh of Lovelock tell of an old Indian cave some twenty miles south of Lovelock. He said that it was full of bat guano in which he had dug down four feet. When a boy he had learnt from the Indians where the cave was. There had then been fires in it for there was much smoke on the walls. Realizing that if the cave was as large as described the guano might be of value, I arranged with Pugh to file a mineral location upon it and ship out the guano. This we did, working from the fall of 1911 to the spring of 1912.[47] We drove a small tunnel into the mouth of the cave, or rather to one side of it, the natural opening being too small to work through. We took out about five carloads of guano which were shipped to the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company of San Francisco. We soon began to discover Indian relics, and notified Dr. J. C. Merriam of the University of California, who took the matter up with the University of Nevada and the Nevada Historical Society. We also wrote to the Smithsonian Institution, but they advised that they had no funds for collecting, receiving only donations. After some of the best specimens had been destroyed, we received word from the State Historical Society that, in conjunction with the University of California, they would send an investigator. This was Mr. Loud. We gave him all possible facilities for collecting. Many objects had been destroyed by the weather and others had been taken away. I recall many boas or ropes of fine feathers. As these lay strewn about in the open end of the cave in the way of the workmen they were irreparably damaged. Some of these boas were found perfectly preserved. All the Indian objects began to appear about four feet below the surface of the guano.

In the south end of the cave, "about twenty feet deep," we unearthed some skeletons. In the north-central part of the cave, about four feet deep, was a striking looking body of a man "six feet six inches tall." His body was mummified and his hair distinctly red. There was a grass rope about his neck with a knot under the left ear. The rope was about eight feet long. The feet were bound together from the ankle to above the knees with stout rope. The mummification was complete except for a part of the abdomen. The other mummies all had [illegible]



MAP OF HUMBOLDT LAKE REGION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H
Trail
Line
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Tunnel
Trail
LOT 19
Stratigraphic Section
LOT 18
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PLAN
OF
LOVELOCK CAVE
NEVADA
U.C. Excavations, 1912, in Red.
M.A.L., H.F., 1924, in Black.
Plan based on L.L. Loud's outline map.

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Special Thanks
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